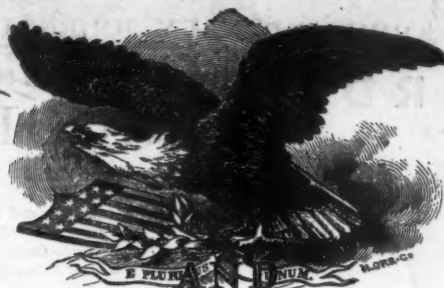


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 693.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

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SEALED PROPOSALS are hereby invited for the purchase and removal of the following buildings, erected by the United States Government, in connection with the International Exhibition, viz:

1. The Government Building at intersection of Belmont and Fountain avenues, in Exhibition grounds, built of framed timber with iron roof trusses, felt roof and glazed sides, in form of Latin cross, central nave and aisles 400 by 100 feet; transept 300 by 100 feet; cupola at intersection, surmounted by lantern; whole area, 102,840 square feet. Building to be sold as it stands, without exhibits, shafting or gas fixtures, railroad track, fire plugs, hose apparatus or lightning rods, and to be removed as soon after February 1, 1877, as possible. Suitable for Foundry, Car-shops, Ice-house, etc. Proposals will be received at 1735 "F" street, Washington, D. C., until 3 P. M., January 15, 1877, when they will be opened and award made.

2. Hospital Building, north of above, size 35 by 39 feet, and addition, 40 by 14 feet, two stories high; capacity—24 hospital beds, with rooms for dispensary, offices, store-room, kitchen, etc. To be sold as it stands, and removed as soon after February 1, 1877, as possible. Suitable for farm dwelling. Proposals will be received as above until 3 P. M., January 15, 1877.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount bid, the check to be forfeited to the Government in case the bidder shall neglect or refuse to complete the purchase by full payment within 5 days after notice of acceptance of his bid, and no work of removal to be begun until full payment made. The Government reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All desired information in respect to the Government Building may be had upon application to this office, or to Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, U. S. A., at the building itself; in regard to the Hospital Building of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.

All bids to be indorsed on envelope "Bid for Government Building, International Exhibition, 1876," or for "Hospital Building," as the case may be, and addressed to "Colonel S. C. Lyford, Chairman Board, United States Executive Departments, Washington, D. C."

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VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 17.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

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St. Louis, Mo. (Barracks). 1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1876.

Gen. Thomas R. Ruger or Col. H. M. Black, Columbia, S. C.:

The following have been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 26, 1876.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: D. H. Chamberlain is now Governor of the State of South Carolina beyond any controversy, and remains so until a new Governor shall be duly and legally inaugurated under the Constitution. The Government has been called upon to aid with the military and naval forces of the United States to maintain republican government in the State against resistance too formidable to be overcome by the State authorities. You are directed therefore to sustain Governor Chamberlain in his authority against domestic violence until otherwise directed.

U. S. GRANT.

In obeying these instructions you will advise with the Governor and dispose your troops in such a manner as may be deemed best in order to carry out the spirit of the above order of the President? Acknowledge receipt.

J. D. CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

S. O. 232, M. D. A., Nov. 15, 1876.

Batteries G, 1st Artillery, A, 3d Artillery, I, 4th Artillery, and C, 5th Artillery, now on detached service in South Carolina, will return to their station at Fort Monroe, Va.

S. O. 213, DEPT. TEXAS, Nov. 20, 1876.

A Board of Officers to consist of—Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason, 4th Infantry; Surg. J. Moore, M. D.; Major J. H. Taylor, A. Adj.-Gen.; First Lieut. W. Hoffman, 11th Infantry, to meet in San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of 2d Lieutenants.

S. O. 213, DEPT. TEXAS, Nov. 20, 1876.

A Board of Officers to consist of Major A. E. Bates, P. D., Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry, and Capt. L. H. Carpenter, 10th Cavalry, will convene in San Antonio, Nov. 21, for the purpose of receiving and examining six hundred and fifty horses, contracted for, and to be delivered, by J. T. Miller, of Austin, Tex.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surgeons R. Barnett and M. E. Taylor will report to Col. P. R. DeTrobriand, 13th Infantry, for duty with the battalion of the 3d and 13th Infantry, stationed in New Orleans (S. O. 234, D. G.).

A. Surg. J. V. R. Hoff, Fort McPherson, Neb., will accompany Co. G, 23d Infantry, to Fort Fetterman, W. T., and to report, upon arrival at Fort Fetterman, to C. O. of that post (S. O. 156, D. P.).

A. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth, now temporarily on duty at Fort Vancouver, W. T., is assigned to duty at Sitka, Alaska, as post surgeon (S. O. 146, D. C.).

A. Surg. C. C. Gordon, now at Santa Fe, to duty at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 101, D. N. M.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surg. J. R. Gibson, M. D., Fort Fetterman, will report to the Dept. Comdr., upon his arrival at Fort Fetterman, as Chief Medical Officer of the Powder River Expedition (S. O. 156, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. W. T. Owsley, M. D., Medicine Bow, Wyoming, will accompany the troops ordered from McPherson and Sidney Bks., Neb., from Medicine Bow to Fort Fetterman, W. T., and will report, upon his arrival at Fort Fetterman, W. T., to the Dept. Comdr., for duty with the Powder River Expedition (S. O. 156, D. P.).

A. Surg. J. M. Dickson will report to Col. G. Pennyacker, 16th Infantry, for duty with the 16th Infantry while stationed in New Orleans (S. O. 224, D. G.).

Surg. B. A. Clements, member G. C.-M. Fort Sanders, Wy. T., Nov. 27 (S. O. 158, D. P.).

Major H. Clay Wood, A. Adj.-Gen., will accompany the Dept. Comdr. to the Nez Perce Indian Agency, Idaho T., on special business (S. O. 146, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. J. L. Powell will proceed to Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to Comd'g Gen. of that Dept. (S. O. 156, D. P.).

Major J. H. Eaton, P. D., Chief Paymaster, will pay the troops to include the muster of Oct. 31, 1876, at Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, and Fort Stevens and Canby (S. O. 148, D. C.).

Major J. P. Canby, P. D., will pay the troops to include the muster of October 31, 1876, at Fort Klamath, Oregon (S. O. 142, D. C.).

Major E. McClellan, Surgeon, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., on public business (S. O. 170, D. S.).

Major W. Smith, P. D., will proceed, with his authorized clerk, to pay the troops at Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 149, D. D.).

Major W. Arthur, P. D., now at Fort Buford, will pay the troops at that post, and will then pay the troops at Glendive Creek and at the Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T. (S. O. 149, D. D.).

The services of A. A. Surg. J. L. Powell being no longer required in Dept. of Mo., he will proceed to Caddo, I. T., and report for duty to C. O. of battalion of 1st Artillery. He will accompany battalion to its destination, and then proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surg.-General of Army (S. O. 235, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. J. S. McLain, from duty at Fort Stanton, N. M. He will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for annulment of contract (S. O. 235, D. M.).

A. Surg. J. W. Williams will report in person to C. O. of the troops stationed at Washington Arsenal for temporary duty (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.).

A. Surg. H. McElderry, from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will report to C. O. U. S. troops at Washington Arsenal, D. C., for temporary duty (S. O., Nov. 24, W. D.).

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is, in addition to his present duties, assigned to the charge of the National Cemeteries in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, with station, as A. A. Q. M. at Louisville, Ky. (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.).

Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, A. Insp.-Gen., will, in addition to the points named, in par. 1, S. O. 227, from these Hdqrs, visit the post of Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to make the investigation directed in papers this day referred to him (S. O. 228, M. D. A.).

Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, A. Insp.-Gen., will inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Detroit, Buffalo, Boston, and Baltimore. He will also visit the posts of Fort Wayne, Mich., and Forts Potter and Niagara, N. Y., and inspect such public property there as may require action of an inspector, and look into any other matters requiring attention (S. O. 227, M. D. A.).

Captains A. M. Miller, W. R. Livermore, T. H. Handbury, 2d Lieuts. S. S. Leach, E. Griffin, members, and 2d Lieut. W. Young, J. A. G. C.-M. Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Nov. 28, (S. O. Nov. 25, W. D.).

BOARD OF SURVEY.

A Board of officers to consist of—Major R. Smith P. D., Major C. A. Reynolds, Q. M., and Captain J. Simpson, A. Q. M., to meet at Hdqrs Dept. Arizona, Nov. 17, to examine and report upon the loss of public funds, for which Major W. M. Maynadier, P. D., is accountable, reported to have been stolen from his office safe by an absconding clerk (S. O. 138, D. A.).

REVOKED.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 137, from these Hdqrs, as directs Major G. W. Candee, P. D., to proceed to pay the troops at Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 149, D. D.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The troops in Department of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Oct. 31, as follows: At Fort Whipple, A. T., by Major R. Smith, Paymaster; at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Lowell, and Thomas, A. T., by J. R. Roche, Paymaster; at Camps McDowell, Mojave, and Verde, A. T., and Fort Yuma, Cal., by Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster (S. O. 137, D. A.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; N. D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A. B. D. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. I. Fort Ellis, M. T.; K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T. * In the Field, Powder River Expedition. † In the Field.

Detached Service.—Capt. T. B. Dewees, E. R. Wells, J. T. Penle, 1st Lieut. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Lieut. D. C. Pearson, members, and 1st Lieut. S. M. Swigert, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sanders, Wy. T., Nov. 27 (S. O. 158, D. P.).

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; B. Fort McPherson, Neb.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. L. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb. * In the Field, Powder River Expedition.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly, Fort Laramie, Wy. T., extended one month (S. O. 134, M. D. M.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and B. D. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Klamath, Oregon; J. Fort Sill, I. T.; K. Fort Reno, I. T. * Powder River Expedition. Mail care Hdqrs Dept. Platte.

Recruits.—The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Services will cause one hundred and fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Sill, Ind. T. (via Caddo, Ind. T.) for assignment to the 4th Cavalry (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks., Neb.; H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb. * Powder River Expedition. Mail care Hdqrs Dept. Platte.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carr, Capt. E. Adam, G. F. Price, E. M. Hayes, 2d Lieuts. E. I. Keyes, C. D. Parkhurst, members, and 1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McPherson, Neb., Dec. 1 (S. O. 158, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to Capt. C. P. Rodgers, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 156, D. P.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. W. J. Volkmar, from duty as Chief Signal Officer Dept. of Mo., and will join his company in the Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 235, D. M.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp on Gila, A. T.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. H. I. Perrine, extended four months (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.).

Transfers.—On the mutual application of the officers

concerned the following transfers in the 6th Cavalry are announced: 2d Lieut. J. A. Rucker, from Co. M to Co. K; 2d Lieut. L. A. Craig, from Co. K to Co. M (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. T. M. McDougall, 1st Lieut. C. C. De Rudlo, W. S. Edgerly, E. A. Garlington, 2d Lieut. H. L. Scott, L. S. McCormick, W. J. Nicholson, J. W. Biddle, members, and 1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, Adj. J. A. of G. C. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Dec. 4 (S. O. 150, D. D.)

Capt. F. W. Benteen, T. H. French, 1st Lieut. F. M. Gibson, A. H. Nave, E. P. Eckerson, 2d Lieut. J. C. Gresham, A. J. Russell, members, and 2d Lieut. E. B. Fuller, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Rice, D. T., Dec. 7 (S. O. 150, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, to 2d Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 148, D. D.)

Capt. M. Moylan, extended two months (S. O., Nov. 24, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY. Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

Recruits.—One hundred to Fort Brown, Tex. (via New Orleans, La.) to the 8th Cavalry (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY. Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft Union, N. M.; I. Ft Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Seiden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. E. Hooker will conduct prisoners to Fort Union, N. M., and turn them over to C. O. of that Post (S. O. 100, D. N. M.)

To Join.—Capt. H. Schreiner, from duty in Dept. of Texas, and will join his station, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft Davis, Tex.; J. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft Clark, Tex.

Recruits.—Fifty colored recruits to San Antonio, Tex., to the 10th Cavalry (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Ft Monroe, Va.; H. Ft Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. Ft E. Ft Fort Sill, I. T. * Tallahassee, Fla., temporary duty. † Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

Change of Station.—Cos. A, C and E on arriving at Caddo, I. T., will proceed to New York City, N. Y. (S. O. 235, D. M.)

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Sill, I. T., will immediately place Cos. A, C, E and F en route to Caddo, I. T. (S. O. 234, D. M.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. Fort Henry, Md.; B. Fort Foote, Md.; E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morganton, N. C.; D. L. Columbia, S. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. G. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Fort Dodge, Kan.; M. Marion, S. C.; C. Fort Riley, Kas. * In camp, Chester, S. C. † Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

Detached Service.—Col. W. F. Barry is assigned to command the troops stationed in the District of Columbia (S. O. 227, M. D. A.)

To Join.—The C. O. Fort Gibson, I. T., will send detachment of 2d Artillery now at that post, to N. Y. City, N. Y., there to be reported to Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic, for orders to rejoin its company (S. O. 233, D. M.)

1st Lieut. N. Wolfe, and such enlisted men of his regiment as are now at Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Com. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for orders to rejoin their company (S. O. 235, D. M.)

Confirmed.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. E. L. Huggins, Oct. 13th and 31st, 1876, from Fort Johnston, N. C., to Wilmington, N. C., and return on public business (S. O. 171, D. S.)

Band.—The band of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Washington Arsenal, D. C., and report to C. O. (S. O. 227, M. D. A.)

Washington Arsenal.—The Washington Chronicle has visited the new garrison. It says: This beautiful reservation, with its handsome buildings, large storehouses and trim lawns crossed by avenues of ancient trees and sloping banks of sward down to the margin of the shining river, where the white winged ships go up and down, while the rapid steamers cleave the seething waters, resounds with the blows of axe and hammer. About six hundred men have already arrived and have been distributed in quarters prepared in different portions of the grounds. Some of the store houses have been cleared out and the stores removed to make room for the troops. In one of them a comfortable barrack has already been arranged. The dormitories are upstairs and on the ground floor the mess-room is situated. Commodious tables have been there put up, one set with cupboard, kitchen and stove, for each company. The sustenance of the inner man has been admirably provided for. The old Ordnance Museum, burned down some years ago, and which has since stood a gutted and blackened ruin, is being rapidly turned into commodious stabling for the horses, which are expected shortly to arrive. Other storehouses, filled with hard woods which have been seasoning there long years, for spokes and felloes of gun carriages and the like, are being cleared out to be turned into barracks and quarters. The light artillery will be furnished with batteries here, upon the arrival of their horses. Gen. Barry took command to-day, and the strains of martial music from the band at dress parade and during the evenings will now waken the echoes of the old historic buildings which dot the grounds. The Washington

arsenal teems with old memories, some of them of a very tragic character. The troops mount guard and drill many of them with what is known as the trowel bayonet, which can be used on occasion as an entrenching tool. These "new-langed" weapons look strange and hardly soldier-like, although in a close encounter they are terrible weapons, capable of inflicting most "ugly" and deadly wounds. Passing amongst the various work shops we come to the square of buildings at the end of the peninsula with its pretty rows of box-wood in the quadrangle within. These are some of the oldest buildings on the place; they are now occupied by troops, and in front of them lies, in a strange and nondescript row, a cycle of history carved in enduring characters, in the language of many nations, upon bronze and iron. Guns and mortars of curious and antique shape lie scattered around. It was the fashion in old times to carve names and mottoes upon the cannons, and give them each "a local habitation and a name." One of the mortars bears a French inscription. "The second year of the French republic;" another *La Mediateur*; another *La Fauvette*; and a third, marked with the royal arms of France, *Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte D'Eu, Duc D'Aumale*. One of the cannons bears the Latin inscription *Ultima Ratio Regum*, "the final argument of kings." Spanish guns and Mexican, English and French ones, some captured at Yorktown, some at Niagara, and others at Vera Cruz, lie around in inartistic confusion. Many of the French cannon had seen service with Admiral Rochambeau. At one end of the row, in strange antithesis, pointing with grim humor, a terrible sarcasm, lies an iron gun of the Blakely pattern, made in Liverpool, and bearing this memorable legend, "Presented to the sovereign State of South Carolina by one of her citizens residing abroad, in commemoration of the 29th of December, 1860."

Howard.—The N. Y. Evening Mail says: The wedding at the West Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, Nov. 22, was that of Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, of the 2d Artillery, U. S. A., and Miss Lucretia G., daughter of Mr. Joseph C. Barnes, of this city. The assemblage was large in point of numbers, and select and fashionable in character, including many people of the upper classes in society in this and other cities. The bride appeared in white silk, and the bridegroom in the uniform of an Army officer. Rev. Dr. Hastings performed the service, after which a reception was held at Mr. Barnes' residence.

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Blackville, S. C.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; M. Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia; G. L. Ft Reno, I. T.; D. E. Washington, D. C. * Tallahassee, Fla., temporary duty. † Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to temporary duty in the office of the Chief Engineer Officer of the Department (S. O. 234, D. M.)

2d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, member, G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 24 (S. O. 235, D. M.)

A Board of Survey to consist of Col. G. W. Getty and Capt. W. Sinclair will assemble at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., Nov. 23, 1876, to investigate as to the cause and origin of the fire which occurred at that post on the 19th instant (S. O. 228, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. Presidio, Cal.; L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. F. H. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska. * Powder River Expedition.—Mail, care Hdqrs Dept. Platte. † Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and C. F. Summerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Tallahassee, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; E. Charleston, S. C. * Washington D. C. temporary duty.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. F. Thorp, from duty with Light Battery F, and will report to C. O. of 5th Artillery for duty (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, Battery K, will conduct his detachment of ten men back to St. Augustine, Fla., and report to C. O. of that Post (S. O. 170, D. S.)

Transferred.—1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, from Battery H to Light Battery F (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. C. Ft Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; B. Ft. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

Detached Service.—Major H. M. Lazelle, Capt. L. Smith, 1st Lieut. J. Hamilton, 2d Lieut. M. Markland, H. T. Reed, members, and 2d Lieut. M. P. Maus, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Sully, D. T., Dec. 18 (S. O. 150, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. P. Lugenbeel, Capt. R. H. Offley, F. Walker, 1st Lieut. D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, F. E. Pierce, R. Q. M., F. M. Lynde, 2d Lieut. D. M. Scott, L. Wilhelm, members, and 1st Lieut. A. Smith, Adj. J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Randall, D. T., Dec. 5 (S. O. 150, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. E. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; C. H. Aiken, S. C.; D. G. Edgefield, S. C. * Tallahassee, Fla., temporary duty.

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, to 2d Lieut. J. Kinzie, Co. G (S. O. 170, D. S.)

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinsville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. K. Baton Rouge Bks. La. * New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

Change of Station.—Capt. Snyder's company (C), will take station in New Orleans. Capt. Kent's company (G), will take station in New Orleans (S. O. 225, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Steele, W. T.; B. E. Ft Reno, W. T.; C. F. I. Ft Fetterman, W. T.; D. G. Op Robinson, Neb.; H. North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, T. F. Quinn, 1st Lieut. B. D. Price, 2d Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, members, G. C. M. Cantonment Reno, W. T., Dec. 4 (S. O. 158, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T. * Powder River Expedition.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. P. Borden and T. M. Woodruff, members, and 2d Lieut. F. H. Hathaway, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 24 (S. O. 235, D. M.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls, member, G. C. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Dec. 4 (S. O. 150, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. J. S. Poland, extended one month, to apply for further extension of four months (S. O. 136, M. D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp on Gila, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and H. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; C. F. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. G. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. Fort Reno, W. T.

* In the Field, Powder River Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. Pollock, 2d Lieut. W. F. Norris, member, G. C. M. Cantonment Reno, Wy. T., Dec. 4 (S. O. 158, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Revoked.—So much of S. O. 194, as directed 2d Lieut. B. Eldridge to accompany the next detachment of recruits for the 3d Infantry, and he will accompany the detachment of recruits under orders for the 10th Infantry, and on the completion of this duty, will join his company (S. O., Nov. 25, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphall will proceed to Huntsville, Tex., on public business (S. O. 213, D. T.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, member, G. C. M. Fort Sully, D. T., Dec. 18 (S. O. 150, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect at such date near the 1st of March, 1877, as his services can be spared, to 2d Lieut. G. Le K. Brown, Cheyenne Agency, D. T., to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 148, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDowell, Nev.; H. Camp Hallack, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. R. C. Parker, extended four months (S. O., Nov. 24, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. C. H. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.; K. Columbus, Miss. * New Orleans, temporary duty.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. G. H. K. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. I. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.

* Powder River Expedition.—Mail, care Hdqrs Dept. Platte.

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, F. and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. E. Mobile, Ala.; B. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; A. K. Huntsville, Ala.; H. Monroe, La. * New Orleans, temp. duty.

To Join.—When 2d Lieut. I. O. Shelby joins his company (H), at Monroe, La., 1st Lieut. S. K. Mahon will be relieved from duty with that company and will join his proper company (B), in New Orleans (S. O. 226, D. G.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; C. D. G. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Camp Hancock, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. Humbert, 2d Lieut. J. Brennan, members, G. C. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Dec. 4 (S. O. 150, D. D.)

2d Lieut. A. E. Kilpatrick, member, G. C. M. Fort Sully, D. T., Dec. 18 (S. O. 150, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to 1st Lieut. J. M. Burns, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., to apply for extension of four months (S. O. 148, D. D.)

Three months, to Capt. M. McArthur (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

Six months, to Capt. L. H. Sanger (S. O., Nov. 27, W. D.)

Examination.—Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Infantry; Surg. W. D. Wolverton, M. D.; Capt. K. Bates, 1st Infantry, and Capt. R. E. Johnston, 1st Infantry, to meet at Standing Rock Agency, D. T., Dec. 9, 1876, for the examination of Private W. E. Garlock, Co. F, 17th Infantry (late 1st sergeant Co. K, 7th Infantry), for the appointment of 2d lieutenant in the Army (S. O. 148, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. G. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgefield, S. C.; K. Laurens, S. C.; I. Aiken, N. C.; H. Allendale, S. C.; F. Abbeville, S. C.; Newberry, S. C. * Tallahassee, Fla.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.
To Join.—Upon completion of the duty assigned him, Capt. J. H. Smith will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to rejoin his company at Fort Lyon, Col. (S. O. 235, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Ft Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft A. Lincoln; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Stevens, Oregon; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Recruits.—The Com. Officer, Fort Vancouver, W. T., will send to Fort Stevens, Ore., the detachment of recruits of Co. B (S. O. 146, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. F. H. Ft Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; D. E. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.
 † Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. De Witt C. Poole will proceed from Chicago to Fort Wayne, Mich., on business connected with the public service (S. O. 135, M. D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect at such date as his services can be spared, to 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T., for extension of four months (S. O. 148, D. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and G. Fort McPherson, Neb.; A. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; G. I. Sidney Bks., Neb.; K. Fort Reno, W. T.; H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; D. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.
 * Powder River Expedition.—Mail, care Hdqrs Dept. Platte.

Detached Service.—Cos. C and I will proceed from Sidney Bks., Neb., to Fort Fetterman, W. T., for duty with the Powder River Expedition. Co. G will proceed from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Fort Fetterman, W. T., for duty with the Powder River Expedition (S. O. 156, D. P.)

2d Lieut. O. L. Wieting, member, and 1st Lieut. G. A. Goodale, J. A. of G. C. M. Cantonment Reno, W. T., Dec. 4 (S. O. 158, D. P.)

Capt. T. M. K. Smith and 1st Lieut. S. O'Connor, members, G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 24 (S. O. 235, D. M.)

Tobacco.—As a matter presumably of interest to the "Line" of the army, and with a view of affording the enlisted man any reasonable opportunity to publish his grievances, provided his statements are free from personalities, we insert the following from a correspondent at Omaha Barracks. Doubtless if an appeal is made through "the proper channels," the War Department might reconsider its orders in this matter. Our correspondent says: "I hope you will allow me to call the attention of your many readers, to an affair that happened at Fort Fetterman, during the last summer, and which resulted in perpetrating a gross outrage upon a number of enlisted men. In the latter part of June, the sentry who had always been posted on the commissary building, was removed, by order of the commanding officer. The first night on which the commissary was so left unguarded, a robbery took place, resulting in the loss of several cases of tobacco. The next day, the sentry was replaced—locking the stable-door after the horse had been stolen—though why should the door have been unlocked at all? Some days since, we were astounded by a circular from the A. G. O., ordering that no tobacco be issued for six months, to the men stationed at Fort Fetterman on the date of the robbery, and if any such men left the post, the circular was to be furnished to the commanding officers of their companies. The circumstances must certainly have been misrepresented, or such an order would never have been issued. I was stationed at Fort Fetterman, taking meteorological observations, under instructions from the Engineer Department, and when I returned to my proper station, a copy of the circular was, of course, forwarded to my company commander. This is unjust enough in my own case, but when it is considered that the post-hospital was full of sick and wounded soldiers, belonging to the Sioux Indian Expedition, and who are included in the order, it becomes simply outrageous. There were a number of hangers-on of the expedition around the post, and it is the general impression that they were the guilty parties. This may seem a small affair to outsiders; though any soldier will tell you that the loss of his tobacco is the worst calamity that could happen to him. It reminds me very forcibly of my school days, when any talking in the class was punished by detaining the whole out-fit after hours; so the guilty were sure to suffer. Rather rough on the innocent, though."

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. Ft McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. Dodi, Adj., member, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 11, S. O. 209 and 210, from these Hdqrs, vice 1st Lieut. J. H. Mahuken, Adj., 8th Cavalry, relieved (S. O. 211, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. D. Schooley in S. O. 187, further extended one month (S. O. 187, Nov. 27, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the weeks ending Saturday, Nov. 25, 1876.

Capt. George S. Rose, Assistant Surgeon—Died Nov. 20, 1876, at Madison Barracks, New York.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the two weeks ending Saturdays, Nov. 18 and 25, 1876:

Co. A, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Fetterman, Wy. T., to Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Co. D, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T., to Fort Sanders, Wyoming.

Co. I, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Laramie, Wy. T., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Hdqs and Cos. A, D, E, and F, 2d Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., to Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

Co. G, 3d Cavalry, from Sidney Bks., Neb., to Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

Co. C, 3d Cavalry, from Sidney Bks., Neb., to Camp Robinson, Neb.

Cos. B and L, 3d Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Camp Robinson, Neb.

Co. I, 3d Cavalry, from Sidney Bks., Neb., to Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.

Co. M, 3d Cavalry, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., to Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Cos. B, D, E, F, H, and M, 4th Cavalry, from Camp Robinson, Neb.

Hdqs and Cos. A, B, F, and I, 5th Cavalry, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Cos. C, E, G, and M, 5th Cavalry, to Fort McPherson, Neb.

Cos. D and K, 5th Cavalry, to Sidney Bks., Neb.

Cos. H and L, 5th Cavalry, from Camp Robinson, Neb.

Co. A and D, 7th Cavalry, from Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, to Fort Rice, Dakota.

Co. C, 7th Cavalry, from Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, to Fort Totten, Dakota.

Cos. B, G, and K, 7th Cavalry, from Fort Rice, Dakota, to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

Co. I, 7th Cavalry, from Fort Totten, Dakota, to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

Co. F, 7th Cavalry, from Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, to Fort Abercrombie, Dakota.

Co. M, 7th Cavalry, from Fort Totten, Dakota, to Fort Rice, Dakota.

Co. G, 1st Artillery, from Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington, D. C.

Co. I, 4th Artillery, from Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington, D. C.

Co. E, 5th Artillery, from Blackville, S. C., to Charleston, S. C.

Co. A, 3d Artillery, from Blackville, S. C., to Washington, D. C.

Co. C, 5th Artillery, from Summerville, S. C., to Washington, D. C.

Cos. C, F, H, and K, 4th Artillery, from Camp Robinson, Neb.

Cos. G and H, 5th Artillery, from Fort Brooke, Fla., to Key West, Fla.

Co. B, 1st Infantry, from Fort Rice, Dakota, to Fort Sully, Dakota.

Co. G, 1st Infantry, from Fort Sully, Dakota, to Fort Randall, Dakota.

Co. A, 3d Infantry, from Macon, Miss., to Jackson Bks., La.

Cos. B and K, 3d Infantry, from Baton Rouge, La., to New Orleans, La.

Co. C, 3d Infantry, from Pineville, La., to New Orleans, La.

Co. F, 3d Infantry, from McComb City, Miss., to New Orleans, La.

Co. H, 3d Infantry, from Natchitoches, La., to New Orleans, La.

Co. D, 4th Infantry, from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, to Camp Robinson, Neb.

Co. G, 4th Infantry, from Fort Sanders, Wyoming, to Camp Robinson, Neb.

Hdqs and Co. H, 9th Infantry, from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to Sidney Bks., Neb.

Hdqs 11th Infantry, to Cheyenne Agency, Dakota.

Co. A, 13th Infantry, from Vicksburg, Miss., to New Orleans, La.

Co. B, 13th Infantry, from Bayou Sara, La., to New Orleans, La.

Co. C, 13th Infantry, from Clinton, La., to Baton Rouge, La.

Co. G, 13th Infantry, from Holly Springs, Miss., to New Orleans, La.

Co. H, 13th Infantry, from Fort Gibson, Miss., to New Orleans, La.

Co. I, 13th Infantry, from Monroe, La., to Vicksburg, Miss.

Co. K, 13th Infantry, from Columbus, Miss., to New Orleans, La.

Cos. B, C, F, and I, 14th Infantry, from Camp Douglas, Utah, to Camp Robinson, Neb.

Cos. D and G, 14th Infantry, from Camp Robinson, Neb.

Cos. A and K, 16th Infantry, from Huntsville, Ala., to New Orleans, La.

Co. B, 16th Infantry, from Jackson, Miss., to New Orleans, La.

Co. C, 16th Infantry, from Little Rock, Ark., to New Orleans, La.

Co. D, 16th Infantry, from Livingston, Ala., to New Orleans, La.

Co. E, 16th Infantry, from Mobile, Ala., to New Orleans, La.

Cos. F and G, 16th Infantry, from Mount Vernon Bks., Ala., to New Orleans, La.

Co. H, 16th Infantry, from Monroe, La., to New Orleans, La.

Co. I, 16th Infantry, from Shreveport, La., to New Orleans, La.

Co. A, 17th Infantry, from Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, to Fort Totten, Dakota.

Co. D, 17th Infantry, from Fort Rice, Dakota, to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

Co. H, 17th Infantry, from Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, to Camp Hancock, Dakota.

Co. D, 20th Infantry, from Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, to Fort Pembina, Dakota.

Co. G, 20th Infantry, from Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, to Fort Ripley, Minn.

Cos. C and I, 23d Infantry, from Sidney Bks., Neb.

Co. G, 23d Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Neb.

Note.—Send mail for Cos. B, D, E, F, H, and M, 4th Cavalry; H and L, 5th Cavalry; C, F, H, and K, 4th Artillery; D and G, 14th Infantry; C, G, and I, 23d Infantry, through Headquarters Department of the Platte.

Cos. A, C, E, and F, 1st Artillery, from Fort Sill, I. T., to Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia.

Co. C, 2d Artillery, from Fort Riley, Kas., to Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia; Co. I, 2d Artillery, from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia; Co. D, 2d Artillery, from Winesboro, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.; Co. L, 2d Artillery, from Lancaster, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.

Cos. D and E, 3d Artillery, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia.

Co. H, 4th Infantry, from Fort Sanders, Wy. T., to North Platte, Neb.

Co. I, 13th Infantry, from Vicksburg, Miss., to New Orleans, La.

Co. A, 17th Infantry, from Fort Totten, D. T., to Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Co. B, 18th Infantry, from Cainho, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.; Co. A, 18th Infantry, from Edgefield, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.; Co. G, 18th Infantry, from Newberry, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.; Co. B, 18th Infantry, from Yorkville, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.; Co. C, 23d Infantry, from North Platte, Neb., to Fort Dodge, Kas.; Co. D, 23d Infantry, from Omaha Barracks, Neb., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Co. F, 23d Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., to Fort Riley, Kas.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Nov. 28: Col. H. Day, U. S. Army; Major D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department; 1st Lieut. L. O. Parker, 4th Cavalry; Major D. P. Hancock, 2d Infantry; Capt. W. J. Twining, Engineer Corps; Major Charles G. Bartlett, 11th Infantry; 2d Lieut. A. L. Wagner, 6th Infantry; Capt. Wm. Fletcher, 20th Infantry; Asst. Surg. W. H. Gardner, U. S. A.; Major M. A. Reno, 7th Cavalry.

Enlisted Men.—Ordnance Sergt. P. Breen, now on duty at Fort St. Philip, La., will be discharged the service of the United States (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1876.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War:

Sir: At the date of my last Annual Report, November 2, 1875, the Headquarters of the Army were at St. Louis, Missouri, but by General Orders No. 28, April 6, 1876, they were transferred back to Washington, under the administration of your immediate predecessor, Hon. A. Taft. I beg to record my thanks to him and yourself for the most liberal support in the execution of my office.

In November last the territory of the United States was divided into four grand Military Divisions, commanded by the Lieutenant-General and three Major-Generals of the Army; but on the 1st day of July, 1876, the President designated Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield to succeed Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger, as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, on the expiration of his term, September 1st. Accordingly Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell was detailed to succeed Gen. Schofield in the command of the Division of the Pacific, and that of the South was made a Department and added to the Division of the Atlantic, therefore at the time there are but three Military Divisions—Missouri, Atlantic, and Pacific.

WEST POINT A MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

By the assignment of Major-Gen. Schofield to the Superintendency of the Military Academy, that institution is raised to a command equal to that of a Division, and West Point should rightfully constitute a Military Department, so that its Superintendent, as the Commanding General of a Department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such commander, especially to order General Courts-martial, to approve or disapprove their findings, and to execute all sentences not specially reserved by the Articles of War to the President and Secretary of War. The Military Academy, in addition to its well-established character as a Literary and Scientific School, should form the model for an Army, and the habits of the youth trained therein should be in exact accordance with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the efficient government of an Army in the field.

At the "Polytechnic" of Paris a General of the Artillery is the head; at Metz, a General of Brigade; at St. Cyr, a Brigadier-General. In Prussia, where military education is nearly universal, the National War Academy at Berlin, which corresponds with ours at West Point, is presided over by a Lieutenant-General, and, generally, throughout Europe the most renowned and exalted of their General officers are chosen to preside over the education of their youth; so that I deem it a matter worthy of special mention that Gen. Schofield, with his consent, has been placed at the head of our National Academy, and under his administration I am sure it will take rank among the first educational establishments of the world.

A special reason why a General officer should occupy this post is, that he is common to all arms of service, and not subject to the doubt which naturally attaches to a Field officer of the General Staff, of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, who is inclined, naturally, to favor his own corps or arm of service.

In order to exhibit fully the exact condition of the Army, I submit the following tables, which have been compiled at the office of the Adjutant-General.

1st. Table, giving the present legal organization of the Army, marked A.

2d. General Return of the actual strength of the Army, as compiled from last reports, marked B.

3d. Statement, exhibiting the positions and distribution of the troops serving in the Military Division of the Missouri, marked C.

4th. Statement, exhibiting the positions and distribution of the troops serving in the Military Division of the Atlantic, marked D.

5th. Statement, exhibiting the positions and distribution of the troops serving in the Military Division of the Pacific, marked E.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Since the compilation of these papers many changes have occurred in the location of troops, still they exhibit the normal condition of affairs. By the annual Appropriation Bill approved July 1, the limit of enlisted men was re-enacted at 25,000, yet a proviso permitted the recruitment of the "Cavalry" up to one hundred men per company, "to be kept as near as practicable at that number," and "a sufficient force of Cavalry shall be employed in the defence of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas." To fulfill the requirements of this law literally would necessitate 12,000 enlisted men for the ten Cavalry regiments, and further deducting 2,500 for recruiting, General Service, and necessary detachments, would leave only 10,500 for the thirty regiments of Artillery and Infantry, or about thirty men to a company—practically less than twenty-five—a number entirely too small for efficient service. Subsequently, however, by the act approved August 15, 1876, Congress provided for an additional 2,500 enlisted men, which were absolutely required to admit of the increase of the Cavalry arm, as provided for in the first cited statute. Under this act recruitment, for the Cavalry arm especially, has been stimulated so that at this time the military establishment consists of—

General Officers.....	11
Aides-de-Camp (not counted in aggregate).....	32
General Staff Officers.....	368
Engineers.....	107
Ordnance.....	65
Signal Officer.....	1
Chaplains.....	30
Cavalry Officers.....	419
Cavalry, enlisted men.....	9,307
Artillery Officers.....	279
Artillery, enlisted men.....	2,563
Infantry Officers.....	871
Infantry, enlisted men.....	11,923
Engineer Battalion.....	242
Permanent recruiting parties, etc.....	633
Recruits at Artillery School.....	101
General Service men, employed as Clerks.....	280
Ordnance Department.....	327
West Point Detachment.....	227
Hospital Stewards.....	200
Ordnance Sergeants.....	113
Commissary Sergeants.....	146
Indian Scouts.....	214
Available recruits.....	55
Prison Guards at Fort Leavenworth.....	61

Total..... 25,571
 of which 2,151 are officers, and 26,420 are enlisted men; so that the aggregate number of enlisted men has not yet reached the lawful limit of 27,500.

Enlistments have recently been checked in all branches of the Service except Cavalry, and extreme care will be taken that in no event shall the legal limit be passed. It is well known that no military force can be kept up to the full legal standard, and that the combatant force always falls far below the paper organization. This now consists of—

Cavalry, officers and men.....	9,696
Artillery, Officers and men.....	2,843
Infantry, Officers and men.....	12,603

Aggregate..... 25,571

all of whom are as actively employed as though war existed. For a more complete understanding of these figures, I refer you to the Statement herewith, showing the organization and distribution of the enlisted men of the Regular Army, compiled from official returns received up to October 31, 1876, marked F.

(Here is inserted a statement of the Military Divisions which we omit, En. JOURNAL.)

By this subdivision of territory every foot of the country is under the supervision of a General officer, near at hand, with a part of the Army, proportioned to the supposed necessity, to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress and the civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States. I herewith submit the Annual Re-

ports of all the Division and Department Commanders as far as received, and to them refer for the more minute details of events which have occurred therein during the past year. From these it will appear that a remarkable state of peace has been maintained among the Indian Tribes of the Pacific States and Territories. At one time the removal of the Chinle Indians in Arizona to a place selected for them by the Indian Agent, on the San Carlos Reservation, threatened serious hostilities, but by the prompt action of Gen. Kautz, with parts of the 6th Cavalry and 8th Infantry, the removal was effected without serious results.

In the Military Division of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but the troops have been actively employed in aiding the United States Marshals in enforcing the revenue laws, and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong in the frequent cases of civil elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troops in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the sea-coast forts is a chief duty of the troops in this Division; and the reports of the Chief of Engineers and of Ordnance will better describe their actual condition than I am able to do from any reports that reach me.

The chief military events of the year have transpired in the Military Division of the Missouri, where a state of actual war has existed for many years, and still continues. I am not yet in possession of Gen. Sheridan's Annual Report, but, in anticipation of its receipt, will endeavor to give a concise account of some of the chief events as gathered from reports and letters that were received during the progress. In the Department of the Gulf the troops under Gen. Augur have been shifted from place to place, in aid of the civil authorities, under the same state of facts as is hereinbefore referred to in the Department of the South, with similar results, and have always used their power with consummate discretion and good judgment.

On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, has long existed an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civil war has existed in the border Mexican States, and each faction has at times sought asylum on this side the Rio Grande, but from Gen. Ord's letters and reports there seems to be an organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Indians, who cross to the Texas side, commit murders, steal horses, cattle, etc., and escape back with their stolen property to the other side, where they are comparatively safe from pursuit by our troops, who rarely hear of the raid till it is too late to intercept it. I believe no one supposes the authorities of the national Government of Mexico can be privy to this nefarious business, and it is probably carried on in spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of Cavalry, the 8th and 10th, which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard; also, three regiments of Infantry—10th, 24th and 25th—which are necessarily very small under existing laws. Still I hope with increased activity these troops will suffice to protect the border from the incursions which discourage settlement, and are otherwise very irritating and demoralizing.

In the Department of Missouri the Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably good, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, located on the reservation at and near Fort Sill, have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring, for reasonable security to the Kansas frontier, pretty strong garrisons at Fort Sill, Elliott, Dodge, and Supply, and small garrisons along the Arkansas River and the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

WAR WITH THE SIOUX.

The chief events to which I have referred are those relating to the war with the Sioux. These Indians are the old *Dakotahs*, who have been steadily pushed westward by the tide of settlement from New York and Canada, through Wisconsin, to the Great Plains north of the Platte and west of the Missouri River. As Indians they claimed absolute property in the vast region west of the Missouri River, as far as they could roam and fight their way, by title of conquest. They lived solely on game, and scorned all the arts and refinements of civilization. They resisted the approach of all settlements, and opposed firmly the construction of the Great Pacific Railroad—an enterprise of infinite advantage to the national welfare and to civilization. As early as 1867 Congress provided for a Peace Commission, composed of four civilians and three Army officers, to treat with these Indians, and to arrange, according to the then immemorial usage of the Government, a treaty which would cause them to cease their war on the men engaged in exploring, surveying, and building the Pacific Railroad; limit and define the territory to be occupied by them, and lay the foundation for their ultimate civilization. I speak as a member of that Commission, of the objects then deemed most pressing and essential. The Commission had to treat with other tribes at the South, viz.: the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, were engaged for two years in visiting and conferring with these scattered bands, and, finally, in 1868, concluded many treaties, which were the best possible at that date, and which resulted in comparative peace on the Plains, by defining clearly the boundaries to be thereafter occupied by the various tribes, with the annuity in money, provisions, and goods to be paid the Indians for the relinquishment of their claims to this vast and indefinite region of land. At that date the Sioux Nation was composed of many distinct families or tribes, amounting in the aggregate to about 50,000 souls, of whom 8,000 were reputed to be warriors. In the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of November 1, 1861, the enumeration is given as 46,665, out of about 53,000, and they are classified as among the "inferior tribes," undergoing a process of civilization, and, with the exception of possibly seven thousand to ten thousand, none of these were designated as hostile; "and the hostiles themselves were so scattered and divided in cliques and bands that, except under extraordinary provocation, or in circumstances not at all to be apprehended, it is not probable that as many as five hundred warriors will ever again be mustered at one point at a fight."

These Indians, as all others, were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau, and only small garrisons of soldiers were called for at the several Agencies, such as Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, on the head of the White Earth River, in Nebraska (outside their reservation), and at Standing Rock, Cheyenne, and Crow Creek, on the Missouri River, to protect the persons of the agents and their employees. About these several Agencies were grouped the several bands of Sioux, under various names. Thus, in the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of November 1, 1865, there were at—

Red Cloud Agency (Ogallallas).....	9,136
Fort Peck (Yanconians).....	2,728
Fort Peck (Santees and Sissetons).....	1,002
Fort Peck (Teton).....	400
Fort Peck (Assiniboloes).....	1,098
Spotted Tail Agency (Minneconjoux).....	1,189
Spotted Tail Agency (Brules).....	8,421
Standing Rock Agency (Yanconians).....	4,203
Standing Rock Agency (Ureapahs).....	2,100
Standing Rock Agency (Blackfeet).....	1,019
Crow Creek Agency (Yanconians).....	1,300
Crow Creek Agency (Brules).....	1,800
Cheyenne River Agency (Two Kettles).....	2,261
Cheyenne River Agency (Minneconjoux).....	2,817
Cheyenne River Agency (Sana Kettles).....	1,778
Cheyenne River Agency (Blackfeet).....	730
Total.....	42,778

All these Indians were receiving food, clothing, etc., and undergoing the process of civilization; but from the time of the Peace Commission of 1868 to the date of this Report there had remained out, recognized as hostile or "outlaws," under the lead of Sitting Bull and a few other chiefs, a number of Sioux, estimated by the Indian Bureau in 1874 "at 7,000, of which number 4,000 came in to Standing Rock and other Agencies, reducing the number of those who can now probably be called hostile to about 3,000." Of these the Commissioner reported, November 1, 1875, that, "It will probably be found necessary to compel the Northern Plains Sioux, under the leadership of Sitting Bull, who have never yet in any way recognized the United States Government, except by snatching rations occasionally at an Agency, and such outlaws from the several Agencies as have attached themselves to these same hostiles, to cease marauding and settle down, as the other Sioux have done, at some designated point."

The steps following this clearly-stated policy were in exact accordance therewith, and with the laws and usage of the Government. Indian Inspector E. C. Watkins investigated the subject,

and made a full report, under date of November 9, 1875, in which he advised that troops be sent against these hostile Indians "that winter; the sooner the better," and advised that the force consist of one thousand men. Gen. Sheridan, in whose Division these Indians were, instructed Gen. Crook to prepare, but subsequently, on the 3d of December, 1875, the Secretary of the Interior notified the Secretary of War of his purpose to send out runners to notify these Indians that they must come in to their reservations by or before the 31st of January, 1876, or a "military force would be sent to compel them." Accordingly the military preparations were suspended till the 1st day of February, when the Secretary of the Interior notified the Secretary of War that the time given the hostile Indians having expired, he formally turned them over to the military authorities for such action on the part of the Army as he, the Secretary of War, might deem proper under the circumstances.

General Sheridan then instructed Gen. Crook to proceed to reduce these Indians to subjection. This officer started on the 1st of March, in person, at the head of an expedition, composed of ten companies of the 3d and 3d Cavalry, under Col. J. Reynolds, 3d Cavalry, and two companies of the 4th Infantry, with teamsters, guides, etc., amounting in all to eight hundred and eighty-three men. They followed substantially the old Bozeman trail, by the abandoned Forts Reno and Phil Kearny, thence northeast, scouting Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, to a point at the mouth of Red Clay Creek, where Gen. Crook changed his course to the southeast, towards Powder River, and at a point on the head of Otter Creek, March 16, dismounted, commencing, sending Col. Reynolds, with six companies of Cavalry, with one day's rations, to follow the trail of two Indians, seen that day, and to join him, Gen. Crook, at the mouth of Lodge Pole Creek, on Powder River, the next evening. Col. Reynolds moved at 5 p. m. of the 16th, and by a night march struck the Camp of Crazy Horse, one of the hostile bands, the next morning. The Indians fled to the hills, leaving the camp in the hands of the troops, who proceeded to destroy it and its contents by fire. The Indians molested the troops during this operation by firing from rocks, bushes, and gullies, but the village was utterly destroyed, when Col. Reynolds drew off and proceeded to make junction with Gen. Crook, at the time and place appointed. Much controversy then arose, and still continues, as to whether Col. Reynolds accomplished all that his opportunity afforded, and this subject is not yet concluded. Nevertheless, he made junction with Gen. Crook on the morning of March 18, near the place agreed on, when the expedition returned to Fort Fetterman, reaching that place March 26. During this expedition the weather was bitterly cold, the thermometer showing, March 11, 23 deg. Fahrenheit below 0; March 12, 25 deg. below 0, and March 17, the nights preceding and following the attack on Crazy Horse's village, were so cold that the men were not allowed to sleep, for fear of the consequences. No one who is not familiar with the rugged nature of the country, its bitter cold in the winter season, and utter absence of all that supports life, can judge of the difficulties which must be endured and overcome to insure the success of military operations in that quarter. During this expedition Col. Reynolds lost four men killed, five men and one officer wounded, and does not report the number of Indians killed. The result, therefore, was only the destruction of the tents or teepees of the Indians, with their contents, including ammunition and winter supplies, described as embracing articles of food and clothing that must have come from the Agencies.

This expedition was not conclusive or satisfactory. Therefore, Gen. Sheridan determined to proceed more systematically by concentric movements, similar to those which in 1874-75 had proved so successful at the South against the hostile Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes. He ordered three distinct columns to be prepared to move to a common centre, where the hostiles were supposed to be, from Montana, from Dakota, and from the Platte. The two former fell under the command of the Department Commander, Gen. Terry, and the latter under Gen. Crook. These movements were to be simultaneous, so that Indians avoiding one column might be encountered by another, but up to that date the military authorities were bound to assume that the peaceful or treaty Indians were at the Agencies, and that either of these three columns could not encounter more than the hostiles estimated by the Bureau at 500 warriors, or by anybody at the time at more than 800 warriors.

Gen. Crook started from Fort Fetterman, on the 29th of May, with two battalions of the 3d and 3d Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. W. B. Royal, 3d Cavalry, and a battalion of five companies of the 4th and 9th Infantry, under Major Alex. Chambers, of the 4th Infantry (now Lieutenant-Colonel 21st), with a train of wagons, pack-mules, and Indian scouts, all amounting to forty-seven men, and a detachment of 162 men present for the expedition, marched by the same route as the preceding one, to a point on Goose Creek, which is the head of Tongue River, a tributary of the Yellowstone. Here Gen. Crook parked his trains, mounted his Infantry on mules, and, June 16th, started on a scout to the head of Rosebud, also a tributary of the Yellowstone. In descending the Rosebud early in the day of June 17th he encountered a large force of warriors perfectly prepared for battle. He was aiming for their village, supposed to be about eight miles down the Rosebud, but these Indians had not awaited the attack at their village, but had come out boldly, and had attacked Gen. Crook's command. The fight was on both banks of the Rosebud, and lasted into the night, when the Indians withdrew, leaving thirteen dead warriors. Gen. Crook's loss was nine dead and twenty-one wounded—one of these, Capt. G. V. Henry, 3d Cavalry, was shot through the face. The ground where this fight took place was so rough and covered with rocks, trees, and bushes—that it was impossible to estimate approximately the force of the enemy; but Gen. Crook was satisfied that the numbers and quality of his enemy required more men than he had, and, being already encumbered with wounded, he concluded to return to his train, on Goose Creek, which he reached on the 19th, and sent back for reinforcement.

Meantime Col. John Gibbon, 7th Infantry, with a force of about 550 men, composed of the 2d Cavalry and 7th Infantry, had marched from Fort Ellis, in Montana, down the Valley of the Yellowstone, to meet Gen. Terry, who, at the same time, was substantially ascending the same Valley. The latter (Gen. Terry), with the 7th Cavalry, under its Lieutenant-Colonel, Custer, containing 600 men and horses and about 400 Infantry, had started from Fort Abraham Lincoln on the 17th of May, following westward the route passed over by the 7th Cavalry the previous summer, reached the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Powder River, on the 9th of June, where, by appointment, he met steamboats (the river being navigable), and here he established a supply camp. Resuming his march along the south bank, he reached the mouth of Rosebud on the 21st, having steamboats in the river accompanying his march. Near this point he came in communication with Col. Gibbon, whose command was left at the mouth of the Big Horn, and determined in person to continue on to the same place, but to detach the 7th Cavalry by a circuit to the Upper Rosebud and a tributary of the Big Horn, where all his command, embracing that of Col. Gibbon, was to meet on a day appointed. Now, up to this moment, there was nothing official or private to justify an officer to expect that any detachment could encounter more than 500, or at the maximum, 800, hostile warriors. The terrible calamity that befell Lieut.-Col. Custer's column makes it important to adopt exact official language, and I give Gen. Terry's exact words, under date of June 25:

[See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 15 for Gen. Terry's official report which is quoted here.—ED. JOURNAL.]

Subsequently, on the 6th of July, Major Reno, the senior surviving officer of the 7th Cavalry, made the following report, addressed to the Adjutant-General of General Terry.

[See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 5, 1876, for Major Reno's report.—ED. JOURNAL.]

In this engagement the five companies of the 7th Cavalry, led by Lieut.-Col. Custer in person, viz.: C, E, F, I, and L, were literally obliterated and the remaining seven companies saved by the brave and prudent conduct of Major Reno, and the timely arrival of Gen. Terry. The loss was twelve officers, two hundred and forty-seven enlisted men, five civilians, and three Indian scouts killed, and two officers and fifty-one men wounded—a full list of names being on file. The loss by the Indians was ascertained, but is variously estimated from forty to one hundred dead. Major Reno, from his bluff overlooking the valley of the Little Big Horn, saw the Indians break camp on the approach of Gen. Terry's command, fled across the hills, and estimated the number of warriors at from 2,500 to 3,000, so that it amounted to a demonstration that the campaign had been planned on wrong premises; that the troops were dealing with not only the hostiles, estimated at from 500 to 800, but with the avowed part of the Agency Indians who had gone out to help their friends in a fight, which was sure to result from preparations they themselves had witnessed. Gen. Terry, after burying

the dead and providing carriage for the wounded, regained his position at the mouth of the Big Horn, sent his wounded down the river in a steamboat, and called for reinforcements. Gen. Crook also awaited reinforcements at his camp on Goose Creek, and the hostile Indians meantime remained between them, near the base of the Big Horn Mountains.

Gen. Sheridan, who had the general supervision of these operations, ordered ten companies of the 5th Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Carr, from the posts along the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Cheyenne, Wyoming, by rail, whence they marched to Gen. Crook's camp, at Goose Creek, via Fort Laramie. Detachments of Infantry were also brought to the same destination as rapidly as possible, by rail, and marched to the same rendezvous, a distance of about three hundred miles. The 5th Infantry, Col. N. A. Miles, was drawn from Fort Leavenworth and the Indian Territory, and dispatched to Gen. Terry's camp, on the Yellowstone, by rail and steamboat, and six companies of the 22d Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Otis, were transferred from the Division of the Atlantic, and other detachments of Infantry from the various posts in the Department of Dakota were forwarded to the same destination. The 7th Cavalry was promptly reorganized by transfers and promotion of officers, and assignment of recruits. Gen. Sheridan also became convinced at an early day that the Indians at the Agencies who professed peace would, sooner or later, have to be disarmed and dismounted, and, on his application, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior promptly acceded to the military authority the supervision of all the Agencies within the theatre of war. He strengthened, as much as possible, the garrisons at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, as also those on the Missouri River, at Standing Rock, Cheyenne, and Crow River. For this purpose he drew the 11th Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Buell, from Texas, and six companies of the 4th Cavalry, under Col. Mackenzie, from Fort Sill and Camp Supply, Indian Territory; Fort Dodge, Kansas, and Fort Elliott, Texas; and, to enable him to avail himself further of every man in his division, a detachment of four companies from each of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments of Artillery were sent from the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards to the Division of the Missouri to occupy posts necessarily vacated by the withdrawal of the troops already sent to reinforce Gens. Terry and Crook. These troops were so scattered over a vast extent of country that it was not until about the end of July that offensive operations were resumed. Meantime these forces had been separated by a distance of about a hundred miles of most difficult country, with this large number (near two thousand of hostile Indian warriors) between, and to communicate with each other, it was necessary to send around by the rear near two thousand miles. In reconnoitering, and in communicating direct, many brave and gallant acts were performed by officers and soldiers, which I leave to their immediate commanders to relate.

On the 4th of August, Gen. Crook reported to Gen. Sheridan, from his camp on Goose Creek, that the 5th Cavalry, then under command of Col. Merritt, had joined him; that his force amounted to about two thousand fighting men, and that on the next day he would march against the hostile Indians, and at the same time make junction with Gen. Terry. From some Crow Indian scouts, who had reached him from Gen. Terry, he was fully advised of the position and intentions of the latter, and had also learned that on the 25th or 26th of July the hostile Indians had left the foot of the Big Horn Mountains and moved eastward to the Rosebud Mountains, which he knew to be destitute of game sufficient for the maintenance of so large a mass of Indians, and from which he inferred they would scatter on his approach, and thus complicate his game.

In like manner Gen. Terry had received reinforcements and supplies, and on the 10th of July reported to Gen. Sheridan that he was in full communication with Gen. Crook; that he would march the next day for the mouth of Rosebud, thence up that stream against the hostiles, and to make junction with Gen. Crook. Gen. Terry also reported that the mouth of Rosebud would thereafter be his "base."

Both columns, of about the same strength, moved as agreed on, and made junction on the Rosebud August 10th, at a point thirty miles from the mouth of the river. The Indians had, as expected, skillfully slipped out, and neither column had a chance to strike a blow.

The Indians in their retreat left a broad trail leading towards Tongue River. This was followed promptly and steadily, but it seems to be impossible to force Indians to fight at a disadvantage in their own country. Their sagacity and skill surpass that of the white race.

As the direction of the trail indicated a purpose to reach the Yellowstone and cross it towards the north, Gen. Terry detached Col. Miles, with the 5th Infantry, back to the depot at the mouth of Rosebud, to take steamboats and patrol the Yellowstone about the mouths of Tongue and Powder Rivers, to prevent escape in that direction. At that season of the year the Yellowstone was falling rapidly, and could be forded by the Indians in many places. The pursuit of the main trail was continued down the Tongue River, across to the Powder River and down to its mouth, where both columns were reported on the 17th of August. Gen. Crook on the east bank and Gen. Terry on the west bank. The trail had turned eastward toward the Little Missouri. On the 27th of August Gen. Terry reported to Gen. Sheridan that each column was strong enough to encounter the Indians; that Gen. Crook would follow the trail, and that he would cross his force at the mouth of Glendive Creek, and operate north towards the mouth of the Powder River. The country in which these troops were operating is the most inaccessible and difficult of any east of the Rocky Mountains, and, as the Annual Reports of Gens. Terry and Crook are not yet received, it is difficult for me to follow them in this precarious pursuit of a dissolving enemy. But on the 5th of September Gen. Crook reported from Heart River that the trail had scattered until it could not be pursued further; that he had but two days' provisions, and that he would strike for Custer City, in the Black Hills, where he asked that provisions be sent to meet him.

During this long and most difficult march the advance of Gen. Crook's column, under Capt. Anson Mills, of the 3d Cavalry, (550 strong,) on the 14th of September, near Slim Buttes, struck a hostile village of thirty lodges, killed some, among them a chief named American Horse, and captured others, and some ponies. In this engagement Lieut. Von Luttwitz was wounded in the knee, and lost a leg amputated. No other casualties were reported. About the same time the main column was attacked by hostiles belonging to the village of Crazy Horse. In this no casualties are reported, but Gen. Crook says he was compelled to abandon many of his animals on the march.

In the month of September several small parties of warriors, who had been in the Custer fight, returned to the several Agencies.

The followers of Sitting Bull seemed to have retreated north near or beyond the Yellowstone, and those of Crazy Horse to the south near Slim Butte and Owl Creek, in the direction of the Black Hills. Gens. Terry and Crook in pursuit of these had been drawn apart, so that Gen. Sheridan resolved to resume his original plan of disarming and dismounting the friendly Indians at the Agencies, so that hereafter they could not re-enforce the hostiles. Gen. Terry's column was diverted to the Missouri River, and came in contact with the local garrisons, October 26th and 28th, successfully took the arms and ponies away from the Indians at Standing Rock and Cheyenne Agencies, on the Missouri River, and Gen. Crook's forces, in concert with the local garrisons at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, October 23d, in like manner dismounted those at said Agencies, so that now for the first time all the Agencies cease to be points of supply and reinforcement for the hostile Indians; and henceforth the troops will be the only ones to contend with the Indians hereditarily and persistently hostile. These are now Crazy Horse's camp, not estimated at over 500 warriors, who is supposed to be in the region to the northeast of the Black Hills, anywhere about the heads of Heart River or Powder River, and of Sitting Bull, represented at only thirty lodges, or say 100 warriors, flying before Col. Miles towards Fort Peck or the British Possessions.

Long in anticipation of these troubles with the hostile Sioux, Gen. Sheridan had most recently recommended the establishment of posts on the Yellowstone to serve a double purpose of preventing these very hostilities, and to open a new route to the valuable territory of Montana. Doubtless, at the eleventh hour, Congress, influenced by the terrible disaster that befell Lieut.-Col. Custer's command, made the necessary appropriation of \$300,000 on the 22d of July, 1876, and Gen. Sheridan adopted energetic measures to accomplish the result in the year; but the war was so compelled to defer the work till next spring, and directed Gen. Terry to designate Col. Miles, with the 5th Infantry, and Lieut.-Col. Otis, with six companies of the 23d, after the then pursuit of hostile Indians, to establish a temporary cantonment

at or near the mouth of Tongue River. Gen. Crook was, in like manner, ordered to establish a similar cantonment at or near his old supply-camp on Goose Creek, thus retaining a competent force, with abundant supplies around the country in which these Indians are wont to roam, intending to keep several other columns in motion all winter, some one of which would certainly catch and destroy them in the season when their ponies are poor, and when Indians cannot depend on the chance game for food.

Col. Miles had nearly completed his cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River, and Lieut.-Col. Otis, of the 22d Infantry, was at Glendive Creek, a post intermediate between Tongue River and Fort Buford, when a train carrying stores for Tongue River, escorted by two companies of the 6th Infantry, was, on the 10th of October, attacked by hostile Indians, estimated as high as 500 warriors, who captured sixty mules from the train. The train returned to Glendive, but was reinforced and conducted by Lieut.-Col. Otis in person, and performed its journey in safety. As soon as the intelligence of this reached Col. Miles, he started with his regiment, the 5th Infantry, taking a course northwest to intercept the Indians on their way towards Fort Peck, and struck their trail and camp on the 21st of October, when the Indians appeared in large force on the surrounding hills, but presented a flag of truce and asked a conference. Col. Miles met Sitting Bull, in person, with some of his leading men, who wanted an "old fashioned peace," with privileges of trade, especially in ammunition. Col. Miles explained that he could only accept surrender on the terms of absolute submission to the will of the General Government. They separated that evening with an understanding to meet the next day. The next morning Col. Miles moved his command north, so as to intercept retreat in that direction, and whilst he was in motion the Indians again appeared and desired further "talk." A council was again held with Sitting Bull, Pretty Bear, Bull Eagle, John, Standing Bear, Gall, White Bull, and others, who all professed a wish for peace, but such a peace as Col. Miles could not concede; and as they gave him no assurance of good faith, the council ended and an engagement immediately followed. The Indians were driven from their camp and ground, down Bad Route Creek and across the Yellowstone, a distance of forty-two miles—the Indians abandoning tons of dried meat, lodge-poles, camp equipage, ponies, etc. The troops on foot followed rapidly, not stopping to count the dead or gather the plunder, and the consequence was that on the 27th of October five principal chiefs surrendered themselves to Col. Miles, on the Yellowstone, opposite the mouth of Cabin Creek, as hostages for the surrender of their whole people, representing as between 400 and 500 lodges, equal to about 2,000 souls. The hostages were sent under escort to his Commanding General, Terry, at St. Paul, and the Indians were allowed five days in their then camp to gather food, and thirty days to reach the Cheyenne Agency, near Fort Sully, on the Missouri River, where they are to surrender their arms and ponies to the commanding officer, and remain either as prisoners of war or subject to treatment such as is universally accorded to Indians living at peace with the United States. Had Col. Miles taken these to his camp at Tongue River, they would have required strong guards, and would have eaten up the provisions collected for his own men, during the severe winter now at hand, and he could not afford to escort them to the Cheyenne Agency, three hundred miles away, without neglecting his paramount duty in that quarter. He was, therefore, fully justified in taking hostages for their good faith, and I doubt not early in December these Indians will reach their proper Agency and receive the usual treatment.

Meantime Col. Hazen, 6th Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri River for Fort Peck, with four companies of his regiment, 6th Infantry, to head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by the surrendered chiefs to have slipped out, with thirty lodges of his own special followers, during the retreat down Bad Route Creek, and to have resumed his course for Fort Peck or the British Possessions. Col. Miles reports his purpose to replenish his supplies, to turn north and follow the last desperate band to the death. The winter is close at hand, and there is great danger from the weather in that high latitude, but with a reasonable certainty of finding some food at Fort Peck, and abundance at Fort Buford or his own cantonment on the Yellowstone, he will be sure to fetch up at one or the other, and I trust, en route, will make an end of Sitting Bull.

As before related, Gen. Crook's long march from the Yellowstone to the Agencies at the head of White Earth, in cooperation with the local garrisons under Col. Mackenzie, of the 4th Cavalry, assisted in disarming and dismounting those Indians. He then distributed his worn-out troops to their posts, and at once reorganized a new column at Fort Fetterman, with which he left on the 27th day of October for another early winter campaign against that fraction of hostile Sioux, under Crazy Horse, which was last encountered by him at Slim Butte, north and east of the Black Hills, which are now filled with a considerable population of miners, capable of their own defence. I trust in this also he will be successful.

Gen. Sheridan in his last despatch on this subject uses this language, which I cordially endorse: "If successful, of which I do not doubt, the Sioux war, and all other Indian wars in this country, of any magnitude, will be over forever." Gen. Sheridan, Terry, and Crook have been so constantly employed that they have not yet transmitted their Annual Reports. These will come and be submitted in due season, and will more fully detail the events which I have attempted to sketch from their short despatches transmitted from day to day. The complete arrangements made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter must result in comparative or complete success. Meantime no change can be attempted this year at the Agencies, but, I trust, next year all the Sioux Nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri River, near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at one-half the present cost, and where, if there be any chance to civilize them, the opportunity will be far better than in their present scattered Agencies. In conclusion, I beg to submit the Annual Reports of the Adjutant-General and Inspector-General, the only heads of bureaus who are subject to the General of the Army. I have the honor to be, etc.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

CAPTAIN PAUL SHIRLEY, U. S. NAVY.

A DESPATCH from Columbus, Ohio, announces the death, on a railroad train Nov. 24, of Capt. Paul Shirley, of the U. S. Navy. The deceased was en route to Memphis, Tenn., to visit his sister, Mrs. Rice. His remains will be interred at Nashville. Capt. Shirley was born in Kentucky, and was appointed to the Navy July 25, 1839, from Tennessee, and was attached to the sloop *Warren*, on the West India Squadron during 1839 and 1841; to the schooner *Shark* on the Pacific Squadron, in 1842-44. He was at the Naval School, Philadelphia, 1845, and served on the frigate *Cumberland* 1845-6; steamer *Alephany*, Mediterranean Squadron, 1847; Coast Survey, 1868-9; frigate *Columbia*, Home Squadron, 1853-4; frigate *Susquehanna*, Mediterranean Squadron, 1856-7-8; receiving-ship *Philadelphia*, 1858; *Macedonian*, Mediterranean Squadron, 1859-60; sloop *St. Mary's*, Pacific Squadron, 1861-62. In 1863-4 he commanded the sloop *Cyane*, having meantime received his promotion through the various grades to that of Lieut. Commander. Nov. 5th, 1863, he was commissioned as Commander, and in 1865-6 commanded the steamer *Suwanee*, Pacific Squadron. In 1867-8 he was Fleet Captain of the North Pacific Squadron, and commanding *Pensacola*. In 1869-70 he commanded the receiving-ship *Independence*, Mare Island. July 1, 1870, he was promoted to Captain; in July, 1871, he was Chief Staff Pacific Fleet; in 1872 he commanded the *Lackawanna*; in 1873, the Mare Island Navy-yard. In 1863 and 1864 he captured the privateer *J. M. Chapman*, for which he was complimented by Rear-Ad-

miral Charles H. Bell. While in command of the *Suwanee*, on the California Station, in 1863, he captured the steamer *Colon*, commanded by Capt. Gaston D'Artois, thereby saving two mail steamers. Captain Shirley's total sea service was 24 years and 10 months, and he had served his country faithfully for more than 37 years.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Port Royal, 25th Nov.

THE new sloop of war *Enterprise* was floated from the dry dock, at Portsmouth, N. H., on 24th Nov.

THE new sloop *Ringer* left Wilmington, Del., on 24th Nov., for the Navy-yard, at League Island.

THE *Omaha* arrived at Panama, Nov. 16. The *Pensacola* had not then come in, but a cable telegram from Admiral Murray reports her arrival Nov. 24.

A GUARD of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 2 musicians, and 20 privates, will take passage in the steamer *Acapulco* on the 2d Dec., for Aspinwall, to join the *Omaha*, at Panama.

THE Retiring Board, at Washington, have found Carpenter J. G. Thomas physically incapacitated for active service, and that his incapacity resulted in the line of duty.

A CABLE despatch, dated at Panama, Nov. 23, has been received from Rear Admiral Murray, reporting the arrival of the *Pensacola* there. The *Omaha* is supposed, from the despatch, to be in port also.

THE Retiring Board have reported Gunner B. P. Allen incapacitated for active duty, and that the incapacity originated in the line of duty. The Board have also reported Lieut. H. R. Baker as incapacitated for active duty, and that his incapacity originated in the line of duty.

THE *Essex*, 3rd rate, sailed from Norfolk, Nov. 26, for Hampton Roads at noon. All well aboard. Officers: W. S. Schley, commander; John Schouler, lieutenant-commander; Asa Walker, J. T. Sullivan, J. K. Cogswell, R. G. Davenport, lieutenants; S. Denison Huribut, P. A. paymaster; P. A. Rearick, chief engineer; A. M. Moore, P. A. surgeon; Geo. B. Ransom, asst. engineer; Wm. H. Allen, R. Henderson, T. D. Griffin, midshipmen; Arthur Schley, captain's clerk; W. Pier de Behrens, pay clerk; F. A. Drau, boat-swain; H. Davis, carpenter.

A NUMBER of the most prominent exhibitors and officials connected with Machinery Hall, among them C. E. Johnson, manufacturer, Philadelphia, E. K. Parker, of the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Henry Snyder, of the Westinghouse Air-brake Company, E. Briggs, of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, of San Francisco, George H. Correy, of the Utica Steam Gauge Company and Pennsylvania Street Company, C. A. Moore, of the firm of E. H. Ashcroft and Co., of Boston, T. J. Stavelly, of the firm of McCalla and Stavelly, Philadelphia, and T. R. Hoover, of the National Tube Works Company, met at the Continental Hotel on Saturday evening. The ostensible purpose of the gathering was the formation of a permanent social organization, its real object the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. L. W. Robinson, past assistant engineer in the United States Navy and superintendent of the Machinery Bureau of the Centennial Exhibition. Assembling in the gentlemen's parlor, the representatives of wealthy establishments, all parts of the country were called to order by Mr. C. A. Moore, who explained that the gentlemen had met for the purpose of perpetuating social relations which had been so pleasant in the past, and he called upon T. L. Vanderslice, Esq., who, in a few timely remarks, expressed the sentiments of the body, and hoped that the friendship which had been engendered during the Exhibition would be retained and strengthened in the future. He desired to pay a special compliment to Mr. Robinson, and concluded by presenting him with a handsome hunting-case gold watch, bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the exhibitors in Machinery Hall, Centennial Exhibition, 1876, to L. W. Robinson, United States Navy, Superintendent of the Machinery Bureau, in appreciation of his ability as an officer, and uniform courtesy as a gentleman." Mr. Robinson acknowledged the gift in fitting terms.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

THE following is a synopsis of the report of Naval Constructor Hanscom:

The appropriation for the protection of live oak timber asked for in the estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1877, was not made by Congress, consequently the timber agents were discharged when the appropriation made for that purpose was exhausted. Under the impression that Congress does not deem it necessary to employ agents to look after and take care of the live oak timber belonging to the Government, no estimate has been made for that purpose. Repairs have been made upon nearly all the vessels during the past year. The reports made by the proper officers, after a thorough and careful survey upon vessels requiring repairs, show more conclusively than any reports heretofore made the great cost and loss to the Government arising from the use of unsea-

soned material in the building and repair of vessels of war. The *Yante* is only one of a large number of vessels which show the result, and when compared with the durability of the *Franklin* and other vessels built of well-seasoned materials, the loss to the Government is surprisingly great. It is a source of gratification to know, in view of the above facts, that there is now on hand a large supply of good materials which in a short time will be in condition to be used in the building or repairing of vessels, and which will warrant their durability and long usefulness. Of the eight vessels authorized by act of Congress to be built, four have been put in commission and are at sea, and the remainder will be ready as soon as other vessels requiring repairs are put out of commission, from which crews may be obtained. The *Trenton*, one of the vessels authorized to be built, will soon go into commission, and no doubt will meet the wants of the Navy for vessels of her class. This vessel was designed for a new type of war vessels, which were required for flagships; the points desired were good speed, increased fighting power, handiness, and steady platform. Taking in view the great advantage to the Government in having such vessels in service, I respectfully recommend the construction of five more of the *Trenton* class.

Since my last report the *Marion* and *Vandalia* of the *Swatara* class, which were remodelled by designs from this bureau with engines designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, have been put into commission and have made a passage to Europe. The reports of the performances of these vessels are very strong in praise of their superior qualities, and of being of the proper class for cruising ships. More of the same class will be much needed ere they can be built, and I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made for beginning the construction of five of that class. Of the iron-clad vessels, 14 have been thoroughly repaired and so changed, that from being incapable of going or keeping to sea during rough weather and of very imperfect and unreliable arrangements for fighting purposes, they have been made perfectly seaworthy with good facilities for working the turrets and guns, and have been furnished with all modern improvements. The four double-turreted iron-clads are now under repairs, and the improvements made have changed their wooden iron to double bottoms and iron hulls, increased their armor plating from five inches of laminated iron to seven inches of solid plate, and thereby their shot resistance to more than 100 per cent, their freeboard and capacity for carrying fuel and storing a large percentage, and their steam power sufficient to give them a speed of ten knots.

These improvements to the iron-clad vessels of the Navy, made by your direction, give the Government an iron-clad fleet of tenfold more power than it had before, and one vessel at least in many respects superior to the well-known English iron-clad *Devastation*. These vessels, when completely repaired, will be quite sufficient to meet all the wants of the Government for an iron-clad fleet, especially as the time is fast approaching when such vessels for war purposes will be superseded by other more powerful instruments of warfare. The five iron-clads composing the heavy armor-plated vessels of the Navy would be the first wanted in any naval warfare, and are indispensable for the protection of our large cities. Had the estimated amount called for in the last report been appropriated these vessels would have been completed and read; for sea by another fall. I respectfully recommend that the sum of \$1,550,000 of the amount estimated for, be appropriated and made available for immediate use in preparing these five iron-clads for service.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 21.—Commander John F. McGlenssey, to deliver over the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., to Captain G. E. Belknap on the 1st Dec., and to continue on duty under his command.

Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, to Washington for temporary duty at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, on the completion of which he will return to Boston and resume his regular duties.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, to the Despatch on the 27th November.

NOVEMBER 24.—Captain Geo. E. Belknap, to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 1st December.

Master Francis Winslow, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Ensign S. C. Lemley, to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va.

Ensign Milton K. Schwenk, to the *Omaha*, at Panama, per steamer of the 2d December from New York.

NOVEMBER 25.—Lieutenant-Commander David C. Woodrow, as executive of the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.

Carpenter Wm. W. Richardson, to the *Essex*, at Hampton Roads, Va.

NOVEMBER 27.—Commander Wm. E. Fitzhugh, to examination for promotion on the 4th December.

Master Marcus D. Hyde, to the Nautical School Ship *Jamestown*, at San Francisco.

Assistant Paymaster Z. T. Brown, to the *Ranger*, at League Island.

NOVEMBER 28.—Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, to the Naval Observatory on the 5th December.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 23.—Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris, from the Despatch on the 27th November, and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 25.—Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer, from the New Hampshire on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Henry Davis, from the *Essex*, and ordered to await the further orders of the Department on board that vessel.

NOVEMBER 27.—Midshipman Richard H. Townier, from the receiving ship *Independence*, and ordered to the Nautical School Ship *Jamestown*, at San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frederick C. Alley, from the *Ranger*, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain A. A. Semmes for one year from November 27, with permission to leave the United States.

To Gunner John G. Foster for two weeks, with permission to visit Canada.

PROMOTED.

Ensign Alphonso H. Cobb to be a Master in the Navy from October 9, 1876.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL. No communication will be read, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer of it. If the writer wishes to be unknown to any person, but the Editor, such wish shall be scrupulously regarded. But both name and post-office address must come with the communication.

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EDITORIAL PAGE.

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CAVALRY REORGANIZATION.

A CONSUMMATION devoutly to be wished-for by all who are in hopes that great good may result from the labors and recommendations of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Army—now in session—is the improvement of our cavalry. Although under the most favorable circumstances a very costly arm, with us, cavalry is a source of expense out of all proportion to the size of the organization. There is not only a waste of materiel, which money may replace, but a waste of human energies, physical and mental—a waste of human life. The number of vexatious Indian campaigns which fail for want of good cavalry, increases yearly: this reacts with a discouraging effect upon the other arms, which are subjected to a greater amount of fatigue, hunger and exposure to the weather in consequence. Still, the purchase of remounts goes on with unabated vigor, fresh detachments of recruits are hurried to the front, and regiments of "men on horses" are expected, without preparation, to accomplish the work of old troopers—and that on a winter campaign. It is not our purpose to ask, "Who is to blame?" but rather, respectfully, to urge reform, if only for the reason that taxpayers who understand that they pay for ten regiments of horse, naturally hold that the country is entitled to the worth of its money, in an efficient body of cavalry. A reform whereby cavalry soldiers shall not be sent into the field without a moderate amount of instruction in the use of their arms and horses; whereby they shall be armed with the most suitable and effective weapons known to modern warfare; whereby their horses shall be harder of constitution and more active than at present; whereby the entire equipment of man and horse shall be reduced to a minimum consistent with efficiency and necessary protection from the weather; and especially one relieving this arm from such detached duty as may be well performed by squads of infantry mounted upon ponies, is imperatively demanded. It is not unlikely that reform in some of these particulars has already been determined upon, in which case we trust that our zeal may not be deemed impertinent. Our British neighbors have at last introduced a very important feature in their system of cavalry instruction, abolishing shooting from horseback and training the men to dismount, fire with effect, remount and take up a new position with great rapidity. With these principles our Service has long been familiar, either as Mounted Riflemen or Light Dragoons. The *Volunteer Service Gazette* describes an inspection recently made of the Hampshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers, whose commander, Colonel BOWER, is the author of the system which has just been adopted for the English cavalry. After the inspection of arms, etc., "the troopers were extended to wide intervals at a gallop, first in 'fours' and then in 'twos,' changing their front hither and thither, skirmishers jumping off their horses, rifles in hand, and prostrating themselves on their stomachs,

their grey uniforms rendering them almost invisible. The horses stood exposed to view as a matter of course, the drill being on an open plain, for the sake of the rifle range. The skirmish across country which has always been the feature in bygone days was omitted on this occasion, and in lieu thereof an eight slab target did duty for the enemy. The skirmishers stole under cover of 'Shepherd's Coppice,' two volunteers being sent off to clear the range of stragglers and prevent accidents. The attacking party, consisting of sixteen, halted behind a thick hedgerow; alternate files dismounted, ran out far enough to get sight of the target, and fired five rounds each of ball at 400 yards, returned to their horses at the 'double,' mounted and galloped up the range to the 600 yards firing point, when alternate files dismounted and fired another five rounds each. On the skirmishers resuming their saddles, the troop took ground by 'twos' to the right, drew their swords, on the move, swung round into line on the leading 'two,' and charged, and so concluded the seventeenth annual inspection."

The personnel of the troop was afterwards alluded to by their captain in a historical sketch. It comprised "1 shelved post-captain of the navy, V. C. and C. B., besides other medals and orders on his breast, sufficient to decorate the whole troop if distributed; 1 subaltern of life guards, 1 ex-captain, 16th lancers; 2 ex-captains of dragoons, 1 lieutenant of hussars, 1 ex-captain of the rifle brigade, 2 ex-captains of the line, 1 retired officer of royal artillery, 1 retired field officer of the Indian army, 1 member of Parliament, 1 Queen's counsel, 1 master of foxhounds, 5 doctors, and 3 high sheriffs;" showing a large proportion of old soldiers, who could thoroughly test the system. "At the conclusion Lieutenant STANDISH was sent to take the diagram of the target, and it showed no less than 72 hits in 80 shots, quick firing, at 400 and 600 yards. The target is 8 slabs, or 76 feet wide by 6 feet high, and the score is 27 bull's eyes and 45 outers, making 198 points—old scoring." There were the great requisites for modern cavalry possessed by this corps—good horsemanship, individual intelligence (this of course)—excellent drill and precision in rifle practice.

A few months since a very interesting lecture upon "Cavalry" was delivered by Major RUSSELL, 14th Hussars, at the Royal United Service Institution, H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE being in the chair. The *Wellington* says:

Major Russell's lecture is illustrated by some highly interesting diagrams, showing how instrumental cavalry were in winning three of the bloodiest battles in history—Zorndorf, Marengo, and Waterloo. He also touched upon a very important point—the question as to whether it would be advisable for the British Government to organize a corps of mounted riflemen, or to convert any of our present cavalry regiments into regiments of such. Major Russell acknowledges that the re-establishment of mounted infantry has been recently and strongly urged by great and experienced military authorities. He also acknowledges that the so-called cavalry who were employed during the late American War were little more, as a rule, than infantry on horseback. This he attributes partly to the fact that the country was wholly unsuited for cavalry proper, and partly to there being neither the time nor the opportunity to form regular cavalry. Well, the mounted soldier of the great Transatlantic struggle, whatever name we may choose to give them, certainly did good service, both on the Federal and on the Confederate side. Major Russell, however, deprecates the setting aside of any portion of our already very insufficient quota of cavalry for the purpose of being converted into such a hybrid force, or of adding any such new arm to the service. On these two points General Shute speaks as follows in his remarks on the lecture. He says that as to the establishment of a corps of mounted rifles, such soldiers, not being cavalry soldiers proper, would neglect the fact that the mounted soldier should feel that his real strength and first care should be his horse, would consider their horses of secondary importance, and the result would be, after a few weeks of a campaign they would be dismounted (we quote the General's own words), still, both General Shute and the lecturer seem to be of opinion that it would be a good thing that cavalry should be carefully trained to act on foot. On the cavalry reserve question, the General makes the following suggestion, namely, that there should be in every cavalry regiment what the French term an "out-of-the-rank" troop—i. e., a ninth troop, to which the band and tradesmen should be attached, which shall contain all drill and riding instructors. For the purpose of drilling recruits there would be the old horses only fit for riding-school work, and the young horses, with competent men who had nearly completed their services, to break them. As many cavalry subalterns on reaching the rank of captain might object to being placed in command of a troop of this, we should say, decidedly troublesome description, the General suggests that each such troop should be under the supervision of a business man, to receive some 2s. 6d. a day extra, the subaltern to receive extra pay also. The General points out that the command of such a troop would be an excellent thing for a man promoted from the ranks, who should be given to understand that he was rarely to be absent from barracks or go on leave. An important point on which Major Russell and General Shute agree, is that it is highly expedient that our cavalry should have a good long range rifle. It appears that our cavalry carbine shoots but indifferently at 300 yards, while the adapted chassepots of the Prussian horse (with the Mauser cartridge), shoots admirably up to 800 metres, and is sighted up to 1,300 metres. The General sees no reason why the cavalry soldier should not have a rifle ranging up to 1,000 yards. With regard to the lancer regiments, the lecturer thinks that a certain proportion in every squadron should be armed with rifles, while the remainder is of opinion that it would be advisable, considering our very weak proportion of cavalry, to abolish the lance altogether in favor of the rifle. Major Russell strongly objects to the present system of attaching mounted engineers to cavalry for the purpose of carrying out such duties as destroying and repairing railways, blowing up bridges, erecting and removing obstacles, creating drinking places for horses, etc. Both he and General Shute would adopt the Prussian, and we believe Austrian, system of training non-commissioned officers and many of the older soldiers in these arts of mingled destruction and re-edification, as also in the use of that mighty ally or enemy in modern warfare—the electric telegraph.

Thus we have the arguments *pro* and *con*; Major RUSSELL's words were apparently of less weight than Colonel BOWER's deeds, for a short time after the lecture the Mounted Rifle system was adopted by the British government. It would seem from the above that the English carbine has been found wanting. Perhaps the strongest point made by General SHUTE was the suggestion that cavalry regiments should, in time of peace, have twice the number of men as of horses.

DESPATCHES to the daily papers report that great excitement has been occasioned at Columbia, S. C.; by the presence of the United States troops in the State House, on the occasion of the organization of the State Legislature, Nov. 25th. At midnight, on the 27th, two companies, as the despatches report, left their camp and took possession of the State House, which was opened for them by order of Governor Chamberlain. The next day sentinels with bayonets fixed stood at the door of the legislative hall, and barred the entrance against all who did not bring passes from "Mr. Jones or General Dennis," who represented the authority of the Governor. The Democratic members exhibited certificates of election, signed by the clerk of the Supreme Court, with its seal affixed, but they were told that they could not pass without the authority of Dennis or Jones. The Republican members entered and proceeded to organize for business. The Democratic members withdrew to the space in front of the capitol, and "read to the military in the presence and hearing of the vast concourse of citizens then assembled," a protest in which they say:

"We, a majority of the members of the House of Representatives elect, protest against the refusal to admit us to the House of Representatives. We protest against the military power of the United States barring the passage into the State House of members elect of the Legislature. We protest against the legality of the proceedings, and especially against the Army of the United States being placed for the purpose of the exclusion under the command of one John Dennis, a partisan of Governor Chamberlain. We protest against the said Dennis' instructions to the guards to admit no one to the State House except upon his own pass or a pass of A. O. Jones, the former Clerk of the House, who may thus exclude all except his own partisans, and who, by the Republican programme, is to organize the said House. We have presented ourselves with the judgment of the highest court of South Carolina, certified to by its clerk, with the great seal of the Court attached, as to our right to participate in the organization of the said house. We are refused by the orders of the said Dennis admission to said hall, except upon his pass, the pass of said Jones, or the certificate of H. E. Hayes, Secretary of State, who is now under condemnation of said Court for refusing to issue certificates in accordance with its judgment and mandate. In protesting against this barefaced usurpation, this trampling on the laws and the constitution of the State, this defiance of the highest tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to the armed intervention, but to make our solemn appeal to the American people, without distinction of party. Our veneration for law, our respect for the Supreme Court and the usages of all legislative assemblages forbid our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings." The Democrats organized a legislature of their own, and "appointed General Hampton, Gordon, Johnson and Judge Cook a committee to wait on General Ruger and protest against the armed intervention with the Legislature of the State; to show him that the action of his troops was contrary to the laws of the State and of the United States, and they demand that they be withdrawn."

Describing the scene in front of the State House, the *N. Y. Herald* reporter says: "When it spread through the crowd—and it spread like lightning—that their members were excluded by United States troops, it surged and swayed like a huge monster. There were few cries, no shouts or noise but a subdued groan, as through clinched teeth, and by one common impulse it precipitated itself on the open door before which were the crossed muskets of two soldiers, and behind which the full company of soldiers were now standing at attention. Silently, surely, swiftly the pressure of the enormous mass

forced the sentinels from the posts. No word was spoken, not a blow struck, but in a second the sentinels would have been pushed aside and the infuriated people would have been precipitated on the soldiers." The officer in charge, it adds, called upon Gen. Hampton to stop this, and in answer to an appeal from Hampton the crowd dispersed.

This is the report as we find it. It means, we think, simply that Gen. Ruger is carrying out his orders to maintain the authority of the Governor of South Carolina, as best he can, while the two political parties are watching him like hawks to see which of them can make the most capital out of the interference of the Government with the ordinary course of local administration. The situation is a trying one for our officers, but we have confidence that they will bear themselves with judgment and discretion.

The present controversy as to the result of the Presidential election, serves at least one good purpose in educating the American people to a more thorough understanding of our political system. The papers are filled with discussions, more or less colored by partisan bias, as to the method established by the Constitution for the choice of President of the United States. From this mass of argument and assertion we sift some conclusions which will, we think, be found of interest, presented as they are entirely without partisan bias or intention.

The Constitution provides that sealed returns of the vote of electors of the respective States shall be transmitted "to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." As to who shall count the votes the Constitution is silent. According to custom, they will be counted by tellers representing the two Houses of Congress. As to how far either House or both Houses together have the right to reject a certificate the controversy is too lively for us to decide. One class assert that when a certificate is formally within the requirements of the Constitution, Congress has no power, except to receive and record the vote certified to. Another class argue that it is within the power of Congress to reject a certificate for manifest error; as, for instance, were the Massachusetts engrosser, misled by apt alliteration, to return the vote of that State for Hayes and Hendricks. Still a third party declare that the authority of Congress is judicial as well as ministerial, and that a vote can be ruled out for fraud or otherwise.

As the two Houses of Congress meet in joint session, the question arises as to what is to be done if they differ as to receiving or rejecting the certificate of a given State. One party declares that, objection being made, each House votes on it separately. If they agree, well; if one House votes that the objection be sustained and the other that it be not sustained, the votes are lost, as all votes are that have not a constitutional majority in their favor; the objection is not sustained and the vote is counted. Others claim that the vote should not be accepted unless both Houses agree to its receipt.

Again, if the vote of a State is rejected by the votes of one or both Houses, does that elect the man who receives a majority of the votes received and counted, or in that case should it be declared that there is no election, no one (if that should prove to be the case) having a majority of the total vote of all the States? If the two Houses should differ on this important point, and press their differences to a conclusion, we might witness the spectacle, strange to the United States, of two contestants for the throne; one sustained by one House and the other by the other House. Possibly a third, for there are not wanting those who contend that President GRANT should hold over, in case no one presents a clear, legal title to the succession.

All these questions have been discussed with vigor; sometimes with acrimony; though, on the whole, much better feeling prevails than might be expected. But wherever circumstances may lead us, our confidence is in the good sense of the American people, reinforced and guided by the system of checks and balances for which our Constitution provides. A President sustained by the House of Representatives alone cannot get one of his appointments confirmed by a reluctant Senate; a President sustained by the

Senate alone cannot get a dollar of money from the House. Hence, necessity would force an agreement, in some form, it seems to us, in any contingency.

THE WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

WE have been commissioned by the ladies to whom we have transmitted the substantial evidences of sympathy with which we were charged—by the comrades and admirers of the gallant husbands—to express their gratitude and thanks. Perhaps a few extracts from the letters we have received already, will better express this feeling than any poor words of ours. Mrs. CUSTER writes: "I can find no words suitable to express my appreciation of the evidence I have received of the sympathy of the Army and Navy. When the heart feels deeply words come slowly, and seem constrained and cold. I can only beg you, through the medium of your paper, to thank them for me in your own language."

And from another source, "In behalf of those kind hearts who remember the brave and those they loved, accept my grateful thanks."

And again, "I hardly know how to express thanks enough to those who have been so kind and generous. The help I have received will be of great use to me in helping to educate my children, so they will, I hope, be a credit to their brave young father."

Our selections may close with the following: "Allow me to return to the Trustees of this generous Relief Fund my heartfelt thanks. And may God's blessing rest upon you, and upon all who have so mercifully contributed to us in our greatest sorrow."

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received for week ending Nov. 29.

Officers, enlisted men, and employees at Fort Union, N. M. \$121 00
J. F. Wade, Major 9th Cavalry, \$10; W. H. Gardner, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., \$5; E. W. Whittemore, Capt. 15th Infantry, \$5; C. H. Conrad, Capt. 5th Infantry, \$5; G. H. Kinzie, 2d Lieut. 15th Infantry, \$5; C. Parker, Capt. 9th Cavalry, \$5; G. Waters, 1st Lieut. 9th Cavalry, \$5; J. McKee, Fort Union, N. M., \$5; Col. J. C. Dent, Post Trader, \$10; H. V. Harris, \$5; H. P. Sherman, 1st Lieut. 15th Infantry, \$5; Cash, \$5; J. S. Martie, A. A. Surg., \$5; M. Bloomfield, \$5; J. Hardie, Sergeant U. S. A., \$3; Company F, 15th Infantry—Pvt. H. Hansen \$4, C. Livzey \$1, J. Patterson \$2, M. Colay \$1, W. Mizewicki \$3; Corp. J. O'Reilly \$2; Pvt. A. Goldner \$5, R. Manington \$1; Corp. J. Rourke \$1; Sergt. H. Shannon \$1; Pvt. J. Miller \$1, R. Nevins \$1, E. Dempsey \$1; 1st Sergt. W. Brown, \$2; Pvt. E. Armstrong \$2, W. Hollwarthe \$2, W. H. Irwin \$1, J. Sullivan \$1; Sergt. M. Schwarznauer \$1, Company C, 15th Infantry—1st Sergt. D. Kelleher \$2; E. Ahern \$1, J. Vandenberg \$1, G. E. Fisk \$1, C. Edwards \$1, Cash, Co. C, \$1, A married man \$1.

Amount received for week ending Nov. 29..... \$121 00
Interest on deposit in U. S. Trust Co. \$38.73
Sept. 2, acknowledged..... 1.07 \$32.66
Subscriptions previously acknowledged..... 110,861 84

Aggregate..... \$11,015 00
Less amount assigned to Widows and Orphans, Nov. 25. 9,410 00
Balance to credit of Fund..... \$1,605 00

POTTER's *American Monthly* contains one of a series of very interesting articles, entitled "Washington's Orderly Books," by Dr. LOSSING; also an article by Mr. STEPHENS on the "Reorganization of the Navy," which throws some light on the history of the Navy Department and the origin of its present organization, which will, no doubt, prove to be information of some value to those who are now urging a reorganization of the Navy. We are glad to learn from it that the charge so generally preferred against the late MATTHEW F. MAURY, of being the author of our present bureau system, is entirely without foundation. Mr. STEPHENS evidently coincides with MAURY in the opinion that in the formation of our naval government there should be an officer of high rank next in authority to the Secretary of the Navy, to whom the chiefs of the bureaus should be subordinate. As this plan is diametrically opposed to that represented by a board of admiralty, so strongly advocated by many naval officers, whose opinions are entitled to respect, we fully concur with the author that the best way to decide the question is to submit it to the consideration of a mixed commission, appointed by Congress for the purpose. Congress has legislated for the Army in a way which might well be tried for the Navy. The 4th section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved July 24, 1876, refers "the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the Army of the United States" to a commission, consisting of two senators, two members of the House, and two Army officers. Let us, by all means, have a similar commission for the Navy.

WE send the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to press this week a day earlier than usual, to enable our printers to do honor to the President's proclamation of Thanksgiving.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

TO A BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Early in the last session of Congress we saw again that the prominent scheme for reducing Army expenses was to murder a few regiments and scatter their ripe traditions and clustering glories to the winds. This would affect only the useful and unimportant, and seemed so easy to accomplish! And yet it proved astonishingly unpopular; and we may hope that only comparatively balmy legislative breezes will blow for the next year upon the bone and sinew of our Service. Can our Congressmen lay their hands upon their hearts and say that either of our three principal arms are specially corrupt, or so large as possibly to be unwieldy for the work set before them? Or must the soldier wince while the galled jade goes unwhipped? Such threats do more harm than legislators are apt to foresee. It is not from the house of our friends that we should look for harm. So, cease in thy wisdom, oh, Congress! this harassing vacillation, and definitely and determinately and forever fix your military peace establishment as a ratio of the population (one soldier to a thousand, to fifteen hundred, or to two thousand inhabitants) and Newtonize this Hell Gate rock on which there is such frequent foam, so that the military and Congressional mind may split again upon it nevermore. And again, oh, Congress! if you think a scheme is wise, enact it in legal form and trust not too much to princes nor presidents; for the martial spirit delighteth to stand steadfast upon the law as upon a rock, and the said spirit is calm if the law is unvarying.

At present we have a Board, a mixed one, who are to do something about the Army. If Congress will, certainly we can, accept what they offer as the best that is to be expected. But while they are discussing is our time too, and we offer two suggestions to-day; presenting both with half an eye to the almighty dollar, and half an eye is about all that should be given it when discussing a system which streams along through the years, and may bear us to the verge of honor or unutterable ruin—for who to-day can measure the results of the war that lies before us?

FIRST—APPOINTING OFFICERS.

Increasing the power and efficiency of a machine, without increasing its cost and expense of maintenance, is surely economy. The efficiency of an army depends markedly upon its officers. Their performance depends upon original quality when appointed, opportunity for subsequent improvement, and the rewards offered and tests applied for zeal and praiseworthy exertion. How much attention is paid in our military system to these points floating on the surface of human nature, is patent to every one. Take the first and simplest of the three (original quality), and we see how scanty and untrustworthy is the sum of what is known of fledgling appointments, and then weigh the worry and expense of getting rid of the inefficient, without considering the harm and wrong they have done during the eight or ten years they have been drifting through the Service. Surely no one should be commissioned into the Army who had not proved his capacity for the position. The means of testing this capacity sufficiently exists for the appointments made from the ranks and the Academy, and the individuals selected for commissions from these two sources are probably as good as we can expect at present. But the system by which citizen appointments are made is a miserable and demonstrated failure and farce. Its results are those usual to favoritism, and we can only be thankful they are no worse. A radical change is demanded, but every wise restriction would be an improvement. Is it impossible to entice a few fairly able graduates of Yale, Harvard, the University of Virginia, and our other educational institutions of similar standing, or even graduates of some of the thirty institutions where the National treasury maintains military professors, into the Army and prove to the West Pointer what manner of man he really is? Cannot half of the vacancies to be filled each year by citizen appointments be thrown open to competitive examination, without regard to politics or friends, only demanding certificates of honorable character from some reputable body of men (whether a faculty or a Board of Trade or what not), but not from individuals. It makes little difference what class of men enter West Point or the ranks in the hope of a commission—the more the better—for they are trained and tested before the reward is given, and the Government gets the best of each kind. But the usual citizen appointment enters without sufficient proof of great ability, extended information, special gallantry, pure character, or even a ready adaptability to the military life. In his own person he has proved no quality that makes him more fit for Government service than other lads of his age—indeed, his career has excited a violent suspicion that he is their inferior. Is it inherently any more difficult to get live officers of more than average ability from civil life than it is to get medical officers? Politicians defraud the people when they foist their weaklings upon the Government for a support, in the place of better men who are sadly needed. The thing has become a stench. And if it has become definitely settled that the average civilian appointment must be a weakling or illiterate, for the country's sake let us stop appointing them, distasteful as such a change would be. Judging from general repute, should the Army imitate the Marine Corps in the method of making its appointments, or vice versa? Is it unconstitutional to enact any other efficient intellectual test for

military commissions except the four years' grinding process at West Point?

SECOND—CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Whenever expense can be restricted while improving, or at least not injuring, our military organization, economy is wise. But an economy that either injures or weakens our organization, as it exists to-day, may be mildly termed unwise; but really it is a mean and dastardly folly, which, for the sake of a moment's ease or a pretty party cry, willingly threatens our children with brutish slaughter, and our country with shame. It is the road to follow to find a new year of Ball Runs, Big Bethels and Bull Bluffs, and it is the province of fools to laugh as they approach the old sign boards and cry out there is none to make us afraid! Of course only foolish or craven or corrupt Frenchmen ever meditate over Metz to-day.

The important test to apply to our Army is, whether it is a proper model and a competent instructor of the force that must meet a civilized foe. We cannot limit our enemy by legislative enactment to thirty thousand men, but must meet him as he comes. Even Burgoyne and Pakenham did not fail to show that we have vitals that may be reached. Our border cities of the Lakes, the Gulf and both Oceans, are perhaps unconsciously but not the less deeply interested in this. And their share in the support of the Army should insure the execution of the evident requirements of their military position. They have the right to demand that every day shall rather increase than diminish the efficiency of our Army in civilized warfare.

Success in this should dominate our military administration, no matter what else must suffer. Yet, nowadays, any army must be deemed faulty without a camp of instruction, and unless skilled and habituated to the simultaneous handling and movement of the principal arms of the Service. It is admitted economy to mass our troops. So let Congress enforce the massing of enough for instruction—say one company from each regiment—and money will be saved to-day, and good will be done in preparing against the day of wrath—not little wrath, where a savage crew have fantastic dancing around a bloody scalp, but a whirlwind of wrath, where cities are swept with a besom of destruction, and a whole nation feels the conqueror's lash. Our Army has enough experience in the scouts and marches and all the hardships of little war; but how many of those commissioned during the last ten years ever saw a horse or siege battery of artillery march across a pontoon bridge, or studied from nature the fierce characteristics of a mass of cavalry on the charge? In that thing called war, which is something more than fighting, an excellent officer has a mind stored with deductions from observation and experience in these things. Let any officer who went through our last bloody Olympiad say whether it is just to the nation to keep its Army officers in the refreshing state he started in. Is it right to force us again to hunt through years of defeat and slaughter to find some Grant, Sherman, McClellan or Hancock occupied at anything in the world except commanding troops?

Despite its reduced numbers, I suppose I may be allowed to assert that we have an Army. And our people understand that, even such as it is, it grew through long years of care, experience and some wisdom; it has borne the brunt of battle and is as sure to feel again the hot breath and cracking strain of war as the nation is sure to exist. It therefore cannot be approached, much less mangled, in a mere money grubbing furor. It is not a statue whose nose can be clipped or instep hollowed to suit the fancy. Momentum is the seal of its existence. Spirit is the cause, and blood the price of its results. From head to heel it is instinct with life. There is a soul within, which must always be considered, for when it dies the pillars of the State must totter. Is it impossible to name a nation which has had to endure defeat and shame and even stagger beneath heaped expenditures, on account of faults in the peace organization of its army, only revealed by the Ithuriel spear of battle? Our Army does not dread, it rather courts, the wise attention of our legislators. But army organization is not a subject that impetuous tyros are apt to reap high honors in, any more than they would in building Ephesian domes. And it is not easy, nor is it well, to convince our soldiers that they die merely by the dollar's worth.

As one now wearing the blue, I sign myself, with the highest respect for the Board and with some hope from the results of its labors, one who was at least once an

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A PRIVATE'S OPINION OF "RIFLE SIGHTS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The sights of the rifle of to-day do not seem to be to the satisfaction of the marksmen. Your correspondents have written about and suggested many improvements, all of which are worthy of attention. In addition to all their suggestions, and without interfering with, or commenting on their importance, however, I think, when the sights are under discussion, the subject is one well worthy of being discussed fully. It seems to me that your correspondents omitted a very important element, an element that is too closely related to the accuracy of the rifle to be passed over in silence, viz., the perpendicular. It is written in the Revised Army Tactics, par. 96, that the line of sight and the line of fire must be in the same vertical plane; and I believe all riflemen agree with this theory.

If I understand the meaning of the above, it means that if the sights incline to the right, the bullet will fall to the right and low; and if inclined to the left, the bullet will fall to the left and low. This theory makes the perpendicular position of the sight imperative. Now, by what means is the marksman to know to a fixed certainty when his sight is really perpendicular? The difference between a fine and a coarse sight creates a great difference in actual practice, and this great difference is brought about by what is only a

fractional variation from a certain line. Now, I hold that a variation from the perpendicular will cause an error equally as palpable, and more so, as it cannot be expected that the marksman can control this variation with the same degree of certainty as he can the variation of fine and coarse sights. Any man of ordinary practice knows when he shoots with a coarse or fine sight, but few, if anyone, knows when he shoots whether his sight is varied a 20th or a 100th part of a second from the perpendicular, especially with the sight that is attached to the Springfield Army rifle.

This want can be obviated by a simple device, which does not seem to be either costly or troublesome. If those who are well-schooled and interested in the accuracy of the rifle, admit this to be a want, that in itself is evidence sufficiently strong to warrant the use of the remedy.

J. K.

FORT RICE, D. T., Oct. 19th, 1876.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

McMillan's Magazine for November publishes an important article, by "a Serbian politician of eminence, residing at Belgrade, well known in England," whose name is withheld for prudential reasons. He shows at length that it is Turkey and not Serbia, who is responsible for the present disturbance to the peace of Europe. Omitting this portion of the article as immaterial, so far as we are concerned, we make some extracts from the more interesting portion of his statement:

No half measures, in whose efficacy only the merest mediocrity can henceforth believe, not all the fleets in the world, can restore peace to the Christians of the East, and arrest the decomposition of an empire which, under existing conditions, is impossible in modern Europe. Profound modifications must be introduced into its system, so as to impart to it new vitality, or it must be abandoned to its inevitable fate. Whatever motives may actuate Russia—even should they have their origin in ambition alone—it is certain that the cabinet of St. Peterburg judges correctly when it refuses to see any means of really ameliorating the condition of the Eastern Christians except in the adoption of the autonomic system, disengaged as much as possible from the obstacles which the Porte will be certain to throw continually in the way of its development. This is what constitutes the moral force of Russia among the Eastern Christians, and also among the civilized nations of Europe. And it is this which must lead, a little sooner or a little later, to the definitive triumph of her policy, provided only that she carries it out with resolution and disinterestedness.

The same causes will produce the same effects; and so long as the Christians are governed by a Turkish administration, revolts will continue to take place. Let us put aside for the moment remote causes of a higher order. The immediate cause of all disturbances in the East is the Ottoman administration. Of this enough is known in England to make it unnecessary for me to qualify it. The conviction is deeply-rooted in the minds of all the Christians of Turkey that no Turkish functionary, however excellent he may otherwise be, will sincerely apply the principle of equality in the case of a Christian. Never can he administer justice with impartiality. His nature, his education, his inmost antipathies render it impossible for him to do so. The punishments to which Christians are condemned are always humiliating or cruel, and leave in the hearts of the victims an ardent desire for vengeance.

The insurrections of the Herzegovina, of Bosnia, and of Bulgaria marked the first phase of the recent events in the East; the Turko-Serbian war marks the second.

This war offers to the world the rare spectacle of two little Principalities, with a population of scarcely a million and a half, standing out, in spite of the disapprobation of the European cabinets, against a colossal empire, which opposes them with forces drawn from three parts of the world. On the side of the Turks we find superiority of numbers, arms, organization, and military experience. The Servians have only their national militia, which had never been under fire, is not accustomed to military discipline, and is armed in great part with the old-fashioned guns. Notwithstanding this immense inequality, the Turks, after three months and a half of open war, are far from having overcome the Principalities, and have only just succeeded in breaking into their territory at some points on the frontier. Indeed even this slight advantage is counterbalanced by the occupation of the Turkish territory at the several points by the Servians and Montenegrins. The only result hitherto is a drawn game. The Turks, after efforts which have lasted three months, are still powerless to force the fortified lines of the Servians and Montenegrins, who have inflicted upon them some severe lessons. Equality between the combatants is now, however, at an end, and the Serbo-Montenegrins are beginning to get the upper hand. They will have it completely if the war continues. It seems to be only a question of time.

To such a point is that formidable Ottoman empire reduced, which once made all Europe tremble.

There are writers who exhibit surprise at seeing Turkey display even such force as it has shown; and who, from the fanaticism awakened in the mass of the Mussulman population, conclude that there is still vitality in that empire. For my part, I can see in it nothing but a confession of extreme weakness on the part of the Turkish Government; and on the part of the Turkish masses a last effort of barbarism, conscious that its end is approaching. If the Porte had really felt itself strong enough to subdue its Christian subjects and vassals, it would never have had recourse to such extreme measures as the awakening of Mussulman fanaticism, knowing very well that it thus ran the risk of alienating all the Powers. Its policy was that of despair. For the rest, the stirring up of fanaticism

had results which were slender enough in a military point of view, but immense and fatal in a social and political sense. The Sophias, the Circassians, and the Bashi-Bazouks were neither very numerous nor very eager to take up arms; and they showed themselves very bad soldiers, much more fanatical for rapine than for religion. To them is due the impassable abyss which has been dug between the Turkish and the Christian populations of the state, and the conviction, moreover, which has been forced upon all Europe, that such an empire can no longer subsist on European soil. In letting loose the ferocity of these savages, the Porte committed moral suicide before the civilized world.

But the present war has had other results not less fatal for Turkey. Besides weakening her military resources, it has absolutely exhausted her finances. Material bankruptcy and moral bankruptcy have gone hand in hand. Such is my view of the asserted vitality of the Ottoman Empire; and it is shared by all the Eastern Christians.

The empire, to be really regenerated in Europe, must be decentralised in an administrative point of view, as it was in the days of the first sultans, who left to all the provinces which had formed part of the ancient Serbian kingdom the right of governing themselves, in consideration of paying tribute and furnishing a military contingent in time of war. In the course of centuries the Porte had destroyed, partly by stratagem, partly by violence, the internal liberty of these provinces, so that insurrection has now become almost their normal condition. To recover itself the Porte must return to the system which formerly constituted its strength, and apply it to all its Slavo-Greek provinces in Europe. In Asia alone can it maintain the centralising system with the introduction of such modifications as a Mussulman state may be able to admit.

Notwithstanding the pride, ill-founded as it may be, of the Turks, and their extreme blindness, it is impossible to explain the obstinacy with which for a month and a half they have resisted the representations of all Europe, except on the supposition that in spite of the apparent agreement between the Powers, they must be secretly encouraged by some of them. Austria-Hungary is known not to be favorable to the introduction of autonomy in the insurgent provinces. Mr. Disraeli has apparently accepted the idea, but probably less from conviction than from the pressure of public opinion in England. The cabinets of Vienna and London are accordingly thought, rightly or wrongly, to be urging the Porte in an underhand manner to persist in its attitude of resistance.

If Russia should take up the noble mission of rescuing the Slavonians of Turkey from a yoke which is insupportable to them, and is constantly threatening the peace of the world, and that without any ulterior ambition or selfish aim—the triumph of its policy over that of England and Austria would not be less complete, and certainly much more honorable, than in the case of a war ending with territorial aggrandisements. In lieu of a material, she would gain a moral advantage, and one that would be immense and full of consequences in the future. Her influence in the East would be almost equivalent to dominion, without raising the embarrassments by which actual dominion could not fail to be accompanied. Such is at bottom the true motive which urges the cabinet of Vienna to oppose the formation of any more Slavonian states in its immediate neighborhood, and which makes Mr. Disraeli fear that their frail and ephemeral existence would after a time disappear in the waves of the Russian Ocean, which would gradually extend to the Straits of the Dardanelles.

In this apprehension on the part of England and Austria there is nothing to blame. But is there no other way of meeting the danger anticipated than by condemning ten millions of Eastern Christians to the continuance of a degrading slavery, which they will no longer tolerate, and thus supporting the cause of an empire which it is impossible to save by administrative plasterings on paper? Instead of little autonomous states, easily influenced, separated by petty rivalries, and incapable of real progress, through a thousand internal causes, why not create a Bulgaro-Serbian state and a Greek state, without destroying the integrity of the Ottoman empire? Then in place of a divided, feeble East, accessible to all influences, you would have a compact powerful East, with important interests to defend, which it would be capable of defending with success. In this manner you would have erected a strong barrier against all the ambitions which you fear, and would have re-established the East on its natural foundations, while at once securing the happiness of the Christian populations and regenerating the Ottoman empire.

AMERICAN WAR MATERIAL.

THE N. Y. Tribune gives the following statement: Five years ago Gen. Gorloff, then military attaché to the Russian Legation at Washington, made a contract with Colt's Rifle Company for 30,000 arms, for which he paid a very liberal price. He distributed them to the various manufacturers and arsenals in Russia, where their mechanism was explained. Orders were then given for the machinery for the manufacture of these guns, and over 3,000,000 of Colt's rifles have since been made in Russia with American machinery. For this service Gen. Gorloff has been since rewarded by promotion as aide-de-camp to the Emperor. While in this country Gen. Gorloff also perfected what is now called the Russian cartridge, and had 20,000,000 of them made in Bridgeport, Conn. He also made a set of cartridge machinery for the Russian government, and that country is now making 400,000 cartridges a day in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Notwithstanding the possession of all the American machinery for the manufacture of both guns and cartridges, it appears that the Russians cannot complete their armaments without receiving constant supplies of metal from this country to make the cartridge. The

Lake Superior copper has a tenacity unequalled by any other metal in the world, and on this account contracts for 1,200 tons of the metal have lately been made by the Russian government. These orders for cartridge metal were considerably increased still later by various governments, in consequence of a discovery made at a survey by Prussia, that of cartridges made of European metal 40 per cent. were found worthless. Owing also to this superior American metal, the Turkish government contracted two years ago with an arms company of New Haven for 200,000,000 cartridges for the Martini-Henry rifle, and 50,000,000 for the Snider gun. Most of these cartridges have been made by this time and have reached their destination. Machinery for making cartridges has also been sent from this country to Spain, and that government now uses about 500 tons of Lake Superior metal for its cartridge factories at Seville, Toledo and Havana. Notwithstanding the machinery now in use in Russia and Spain, the cartridge manufacture of the United States is the largest in the world, and is especially active at the present moment, one factory having made 600,000 a day for 30 working days, and actually made 1,000,000 a day during two days of the past month. The different cartridge factories in the country turn out about 2,000,000 a day. Most of the arms now in use by the Turkish army came from this country. Seven years ago Blaquiere Bey, the Turkish Minister, bought 400,000 Springfield rifles from the Government. These were transformed into breech-loaders on the Snider principle, but since that time the Snider principle has been condemned in all the European countries. Three years ago Turkey made a contract for 200,000 rifles on the Martini-Henry principle, as used in England. This contract was afterward extended to 800,000, of which 250,000 have been shipped, 100,000 are ready for shipping, and material for 100,000 is on hand at the works. Remittances not having come to hand promptly recently, the American company has stopped work on the remainder of the contract and is awaiting further remittances and orders. A fact not generally known, and which is considered a great triumph for this country, is the change which has come over the great Prussian needle gun (*Zundnadelgewehr*) with which Germany pierced the French armies so terribly. All the guns used heretofore by Prussia are being discarded, and they are being replaced by guns made from American machinery.

A leading arms manufacturing company is executing a contract with Egypt for 100,000 rifles, which are being shipped from this port, and another has sold 100,000 pistols to the Russians during the past year. Among the Turkish agents now visiting this country is a German officer, nicknamed "Torpedo Bey," who was employed by the Confederate government during the rebellion. He is now in the employ of the Turkish government, under a heavy salary, to lay torpedoes in the harbor of Constantinople, and thus impede the progress of the Russian fleet. He is in this city for the purpose of studying the most recent inventions for harbor defence, is exceedingly energetic, and is spoken of by American manufacturers as an officer of extraordinary intelligence.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

GEN. STEPHEN V. BENÉT, the Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report, recommends a large increase of the appropriations for the use of the Ordnance Department for the next fiscal year over those for the present year. He says the limited appropriations made by Congress, much below the estimates submitted by the Bureau, have in many instances prevented the supplying of the Army on the frontier with that superior quality of ordnance stores which the nature of such service demands, and in the attempt to utilize the material remaining on hand from the late war, every care and effort has been exercised in its selection and preparation to meet the wants of the troops, but with more or less dissatisfaction inseparable from the use of old material and obsolete patterns. Explanations to this effect have had to be made to the officers in command of the troops, in defence of the action of this Department, where responsibility for limited appropriations cannot rest. The report recommends the retention of the Benicia Arsenal, on the Pacific Coast; Rock Island Arsenal, in the Mississippi Valley; the National Armory at Springfield, Mass.; the Frankfort Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and the erection of an arsenal in the vicinity of New York, out of the proceeds of the sales of those not required. The Allegheny, Watervliet, Watertown, and Washington Arsenals should be sold. The Indianapolis, Kennebec, Fortress Monroe, Augusta, and San Antonio Arsenals should be retained as places of deposit, repair, and issue.

Upon the subject of small arms Gen. Benét says he deems it of most vital importance that the manufacture of small arms be steadily continued in quantities sufficient to render a gradual accumulation of them in store a certainty. That a better arm than the Springfield may some day be invented is not at all improbable, and a magazine gun will no doubt be the arm of the future; but until such an arm suitable for the military service has been perfected and approved, a reserve stock of Springfields is a necessity. A necessity for an increase in the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the country is represented. Under the head of "armament of fortifications" an estimate of \$950,000 is submitted for the next fiscal year.

The conversion of smooth-bore guns into efficient 8-inch rifles has progressed satisfactorily. The coiled wrought-iron tubes used in the conversion have been imported, but a trial of a gun with a tube of domestic manufacture has given the best results, and proved conclusively that our product is equal to the imported, notwithstanding the long experience in such work in English shops. Dependence cannot be placed on the private enterprise and skill of our own people for the tubes for 8 inch rifles, and in the preparation of guns of that nature our material, labor, and machinery will

meet our requirements. The 8-inch rifle, with an American tube, has successfully withstood over 500 rounds with battery charges, and still remains in a serviceable condition. Up to date three guns of this class have been tested, with the most satisfactory results—two 8-inch and one 9-inch calibre, all converted from 10-inch smooth-bore. Several experimental guns of large calibre, both muzzle and breech loading, that were manufactured under the act of June 6, 1872, have been on exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition by request of the respective inventors. It is the intention of the department to have them removed to Sandy Hook and ascertain their merits by actual trial, as soon as Congress appropriates the funds necessary for the purpose.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

THE following is the substance of Gen. Humphreys' report: During the past year the work upon our sea coast defences has progressed as rapidly as good workmanship and the amount of the appropriations granted would permit. The close of the late civil war found the naval armaments of maritime nations provided with new and powerful armaments which they had not possessed prior to the experience of that conflict. Iron-plated ships invulnerable to shells, propelled by powerful engines, armed with rifled ordnance of large calibre, and capable of navigating the ocean were the outgrowth of the period of our late civil war. The sea coast works of that day for defence against and resistance to naval armaments had been proportioned and constructed for armaments of much less weight and power than those now in existence, and the safety of our commercial cities, navy yards, and war depots required that the sea coast defences existing in 1865-66 should be materially strengthened by enlargement in some cases of their parts, the addition of other works, the adoption of some new appliances, and the introduction of heavier armaments.

After a careful study of the subject by the Corps of Engineers, and with the light afforded by the experience of actual conflict between sea coast defences and the new naval armaments, the system to govern the future construction of our works was elaborated in 1869, and will be found stated in detail in Executive Document No. 271, House of Representatives, Forty-first Congress, second session, where it will be seen that the system received the approval of the General of the Army and the Secretary of War, and since then has been repeatedly endorsed by the action of Congress. The main features of this system are the use of heavy earthen barbette batteries, with parapets and traverses of heavy mortar batteries, and of obstructions in the channels—mainly electrical torpedoes—to hold vessels from running past the batteries and reaching the cities or depots beyond them. Works of this character have been steadily progressing since 1869, and in many of our harbors are well advanced toward completion; but in none of the harbors are these alterations finished, while in some of our important harbors along the Gulf coast the works are scarcely commenced.

Repeating these views, and impressed by the importance of the subject, involving as it does great national interests, I again urge the preparation of our harbors for successful resistance against the incursions of the powerful iron-clads of the present day.

The estimates for appropriations which he earnestly recommends are:

For completing the defensive works at the points named: Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me., \$30,000; Fort Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me., \$50,000; battery on Portland Harbor, \$50,000; battery on Gerrish Island, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., \$30,000; battery on Jerry's Point, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., \$24,000; Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, \$50,000; Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, \$50,000; Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, \$50,000; Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, \$30,000; fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., \$30,000; Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, \$45,000; Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay, \$38,000; Fort Trumbull, New London, \$40,000; Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y., \$50,000 (the Chief of Engineers says with reference to this estimate that the vast importance of the channel and the fact that the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate is rapidly progressing renders it highly important that work should be resumed at the earliest possible moment); fort at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, \$50,000; Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, \$5,500; Castle William, \$5,000; Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, \$10,000; fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, New York Harbor, \$50,000; Battery Hudson, Staten Island, \$31,000; Fort Mifflin, Delaware River, \$75,000; Ft Delaware, \$40,000; battery at Finn's Point, Delaware River, \$50,000; fort opposite Ft Delaware on the Delaware shore, \$50,000; Fort McHenry, Baltimore, \$50,000; Fort Foote, Potomac River, \$50,000; Fort Washington, do., \$38,000; Fort Monroe, \$75,000; Fort Moultrie, Charleston, \$50,000; Fort Sumter, \$40,000; Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, \$75,000; Fort Taylor, batteries, Key West, \$75,000; Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, \$25,000; Fort Pickens, Pensacola, \$75,000; Fort McKee, do., \$50,000; Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, \$75,000; Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, \$25,000; Fort St. Philip, do., \$25,000; fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Harbor, \$60,000; fort at Lime Point, do., \$80,000; Fort Alcatraz, do., \$50,000; fort at San Diego, Cal., \$50,000; and Fort Stevens, Columbia River, \$20,000.

Gen. Humphreys also invites special attention to an estimate of \$150,000 for torpedoes.

This most valuable invention of modern warfare is used to form an obstruction and obstacle to the entrance of our harbors, and to hold the enemy's vessels under the fire of the shore batteries. The charges in the torpedoes are fired by the electric current, and many parts of the system cannot be obtained in an emergency. It is to procure and store such portions of the apparatus as cannot be speedily obtained in the event of sudden hostilities that the appropriation is asked.

THE famous "Swamp Angel" cannon, which became noted at the siege of Charleston, S. C., was sold after the war to Charles Carr, of the Phoenix Iron Works, at Trenton, N. J. The breech was blown off during the siege, but was recovered and sold with the gun. In 1874 the New Jersey Legislature granted a part of the grounds of the State Normal School, at the intersection of Clinton avenue and Ferry street, Trenton, on which to place the gun as a monument. The pedestal is to be of Ohio stone, the main column of Ewing granite and the inscription stone of Connecticut brown stone. The formal dedication of the monument will take place on Thanksgiving Day.

NOAH's Sunday Times is responsible for the following: Those who knew the late John B. Floyd, of Virginia, will remember that his complexion was dark, and his hair, although of fine texture, very curly, clustering in close ringlets all over his head. He always dressed in exceedingly good taste, and sported the best of broadcloth, so that he presented an exceptionally fine appearance. During the administration of Mr. Buchanan, a reception was given at the White House to a delegation of Indians from the Plains, and Governor Floyd attended, as Secretary of War, to receive the gentle savages and present them to the President. He was arrayed in full evening costume, swallow-tail, choker, and white kids, in order that the occasion might be as impressive as possible. The aborigines were gotten up in most extravagant display of paint, feathers and gew-gaws. After the ceremony had been concluded, Governor Floyd, by way of divertissement, proudly touched his own manly breast and remarked to one of the chiefs, in the usual vernacular: "Me Indian—Virginia Indian blood—Pocahontas!" The chief gazed at him from head to foot, looking doubting, and then putting his hand on the Governor's head and feeling his curls, gravely answered: "No Indian—no Indian! Hair heap like nigger!" "Old Buck" roared at the sally, in which Governor Floyd, who loved a joke even at his own expense, heartily joined. But historians say he never so inequally claimed Indian blood.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PROTEST AGAINST THE FORTY-EIGHTH.

The protest of the 7th regiment team against admitting the scores made by the team of the 48th, Oswego, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Gatling and State matches at Creedmoor last fall, has been finally decided by the Board of the National Rifle Association, to whom an appeal was taken from the decision of the Executive Committee throwing out the scores. The Board sustains the decision of the committee, and the scores of the 48th are finally disallowed. This gives the 1st prize in the State Match to the 49th; 2d prize to the 8th; 3d prize to the 7th; 4th prize to 71st. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Match, 1st prize, 7th; 2d prize, 12th; 3d prize, 8th. Gatling Gun Match, 1st prize, 23d; 2d prize, 7th; 3d prize, 8th regiment.

The meeting at which the protest was decided was held at the State Armory on the evening of Nov. 23d. General Shaler presided, and there were present Messrs. Woodward, McMahon, Wingate, Ward, Smith, Wylie, Story, Stanton, Schermerhorn and Sanford. Mr. Sanford being a member of the protesting team was, upon his request, excused from participating in the action of the Board. The case for the protesting team was conducted by Capt. Jas. L. Price, 7th regiment, and that for the 48th by G. O. Noyes Bart, Esq. After a full hearing on sworn testimony the Board consulted in private, and passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the filing of the shoulders of the rear sight of the State rifle as alleged to have been done by the Oswego team, is done in violation of the rules of the N. R. A.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Directors that one or more sights which had been altered contrary to the rules of the National Rifle Association were used by the team of the 48th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at Creedmoor during the fall meeting of this association of 1876; therefore

Resolved, That the decision of the Executive Committee be confirmed.

We give below a synopsis of the testimony which shows clearly that the decision with the Board turned upon the question whether certain sights exhibited to them were the same as those used by the 48th at Creedmoor. The members of the 48th team swore that they were; their opponents swore with equal positiveness that they were not. What the Board think, their resolutions show.

Sergt. Jno. Le Boutillier, 7th regiment, testified to having examined the sights of some of the guns used by the team of the 48th while they were firing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Match. "They appeared to have been filed or otherwise altered."

Capt. Jos. C. Abrahams testified that, having his attention called to the matter by Sergt. Le Boutillier, he also examined one of the rifle and "saw that the rear sight had been filed down so that the bar could be lowered considerably lower than ours. I should judge about 1-8 of an inch."

Capt. Chas. F. Robbins, L. R. P., 7th regiment, testified to having reported the alteration to Capt. Story, who sent for one of the rifles of the 48th team. "One was brought which was examined by himself, myself, and several others. Capt. Story said he was satisfied, and the rifle was taken back." Subsequently went with several others to the camp of the 48th and examined a rifle that had been altered. "Should say that more than half the shoulder had been cut away. I did not measure it, but that is my impression. By measurement that would be 3-16 of an inch. I should say: Made a memorandum on the written protest drawn up of the gun examined. It was 'A 49.'"

Capt. J. G. Story corroborated the testimony of Capt. Robbins, and stated that one piece he examined, "A 49," was altered fully 1-8 to 3-16 of an inch. I saw two pieces that I considered altered; one at my tent and one at the 48th.

Adjutant W. H. Murphy examined a gun brought from the camp of the 48th by Sergt. Barton, upon the order of Capt. Story. "Saw that the sight was filed, the shoulder being much lower than on other guns. Sergt. Barton said it was not his gun. Saw another piece at the camp of the 48th. 'I said it was also filed.' Then somebody handed me a bright piece. I said this has not been used to-day. Examined in all four pieces. 'Three had been altered. I was guided in my opinion only by the apparent depth of the shoulder.'"

Capt. Jno. S. Loomis, L. R. P., 22d regiment, testified to a conversation with Capt. Curtis, of the 48th, who stated "that the shoulder of sixteen pieces that had been issued by the State to that regiment had been sent to Remington with instructions as to changing the sights and lowering the shoulder." "I will not say that he said specifically that any of the sights which had been sent to be changed were used by the team that day, but that was the natural inference."

Col. Geo. W. Wingate, G. I. R. P., measured with a pair of calipers the gun carried by Mr. White, of the 48th team, and which he threw out in the Inter-State Match. "Found the shoulder of the sight of that gun cut away as far as I remember, 1-8 of an inch." Col. Houghton did not deny that the sights were filed. Understood him to admit it." Col. Wingate also testified as to the rule at Creedmoor and Wimbledon against filing sights, and explained in what way the change in the sights gave an advantage.

For the defence Sergt. J. S. Barton, Co. A, 48th, identified a gun shown him as the one he used in the contested matches. "Have not filed or altered it. That is the same sight that I used, as well as the same gun." "I claim that filing the shoulder was not altering the sight." The guns sent to Remington's were not sent to have the elevations changed; they were sent because most of the guns had natural tendencies to draw to the right. The guns sent away were never altered in the shoulder at all."

Capt. Curtis, 48th, identified a gun and sight as the same he used: "I never filed that sight, the point or the rear, or any part of it; never touched a file on it;" "should think that altering the shoulder would be an infringement of the rules." Told Capt. Loomis "that several guns were sent to Lion to be resighted; but didn't say that any of those were shot in the match."

Sergt.-Major Geo. White, 48th, identified a gun and sight shown as the one he used. "A 49." "Would not swear positively that I used that sight in the matches, because it has been in Col. Houghton's possession for a month and a half." I never filed the rear or the sight of the gun or altered it at all; I have no doubt that that gun is in the same condition as when I used it in the matches." "Mr. Hepburn examined the sights and advised Col. Houghton to keep them in his possession until there was an examination, and he kept them; and when he shot for the Nevada Badge he had to borrow sights."

Sergt. L. L. Barnes, A, 48th, testified to the same effect. L. L. Hepburn examined the twelve guns, and testified that "None of these have been lowered in that part to any ap-

preciable degree. I know they have not." "Should think inserting the bar and filing away the shoulder, so as to shoot over the straight bar with the same elevation, as he shot through the match, an alteration according to the rules." "There were some guns sent to Lion to have the sights adjusted to different ranges, from one to five hundred yards. The Superintendent of the Military Department said that they were the 48th Regiment. That is all I know. I don't remember altering the shoulder on any of these guns, except to get it down to 400 yards."

Lieut.-Col. C. V. Houghton, 48th regiment, identified a gun as one he shot with in the team; the gun and sight complete, "I never altered my rifle in any way, and believe it to be now in the same condition as when it was given me by the State." Had had the guns of his team in charge ever since the match, and the sights upon the guns were the same as when he received. Some of them had been taken to Lion to be examined, "and in returning I adjusted them to the various guns. I knew that I got the same sights on the same pieces, because I asked the men." "Mr. Hepburn gave us an affidavit or certificate that they had not been filed, which affidavit was to be used on this occasion." I was a member of the team of 1875. A member of the Regular Army accompanied our team to Creedmoor. I don't know whether he shot in any matches. He did not wear the uniform or a cap with 48 on it. I swear he did not. I don't remember seeing a letter in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, stating that a member of the Regular Army shot in our team. I know he did not shoot with our team in any match. I do not think any of our team knows whether he did or not."

An affidavit of Mr. Hepburn and the affidavits of five witnesses unable to attend were also presented. In rebuttal Captain Robbins gave it as his opinion that no one of the guns before him was the one he saw at Creedmoor, neither were the sights there. It was about dark when I examined the guns at Creedmoor. "I would not swear to any of those sights if I saw them again, but I know that the one I saw at Creedmoor was cut more than this."

Captain Abrams swore positively that the sight he saw at Creedmoor was not among those present; none that answers to that sight within 1/2 an inch.

Sergeant Le Boutillier testified to the same effect. Capt. Story identified the gun "A 49," as the one he saw at Creedmoor. "I swear that the sight on this is not the sight which I saw on that gun. That is not the leaf. The burnishing is entirely different, and I know that the sight on that piece was cut down from 3-16 of an inch."

Adjutant Murphy could swear "that three of the pieces which I saw are not on the pieces." "I know because the shoulder is higher than on the guns I saw."

Colonel Wingate would not swear positively that the sight on A 49 was not the one he examined at Creedmoor, but did not think it was the same.

Captain John L. Price, H, 7th regiment, was positive the sight on A 49 was not the one used on it at Creedmoor, because that was 3-16 of an inch lower than the sight of a gun from the 7th regiment, with which it was compared. "Have compared the muskets in our armory and they always measured 5-16."

THE RIFLE.

NEVADA BADGE.—We shall publish next week the official announcement of the result of the second competition for the Nevada Badge, which continues in the possession of Co. A, 48th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

"CREEDMOOR AS IT IS."—"Marksmen" has sent us the following reply to "Inspector" who recently took strong ground on the subject of the rifle practice required of the New York National Guard:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Under the above heading, in your issue of the 18th Nov., "Inspector" in order to refute statements made by Marksmen in your previous issue, gives dates of orders of various brigades (directing members to proceed to Creedmoor, etc.), during the last season, showing a total somewhat smaller than that given by Marksmen. After examining order books within my reach, I have no doubt that the books of the brigade mentioned will show Inspector's figures to be correct; but I beg leave to differ with him, when he says, that they show "Creedmoor as it is." His figures show Creedmoor as it is theoretically; practically it is not a correct showing.

Accommodations for rifle practice having been provided for the National Guard for the purpose of making marksmen of its members, it is immaterial whether they practice by regiments, companies, or in friendly competitions, the State having the benefit in any case. Inspector's figures do not show the practice obtained in the two ways last mentioned, although facts will warrant the assertion that full one-half the practice of men who become proficient with the rifle is obtained in the two ways. Add this to Inspector's figures, and Marksmen is not so far out of the way practically. It may be said that this practice is for the most part voluntary; but the State is benefited the same as though it were carried on under orders. Expenses are paid by companies, or men practicing. By ordering troops into camp as suggested, the same benefit will be obtained in less time. Every man being forced to practice, the number of marksmen would be greatly increased and the State would foot the bill, as it should.

"Inspector" being a man of such extended observation and large experience the information contained in the above will of course be no news to him, although he made no allowance for it in his letter. Permit me to thank him through the JOURNAL for being so kind as to allow that some of the ideas contained in my communication of the 11th Nov. were worthy of notice.

MARKSMAN.

CREEDMOOR.—The last match day of the season drew together a number of riflemen Nov. 25. The Amateur Rifle Club medal was shot for by some ten competitors at long range, 1,000 yards. The scores were as follows:

E. H. Madison.....	136	H. Fisher.....	118
J. L. Allen.....	126	J. W. Yale.....	117
H. S. Jewell.....	126	G. P. W. Tiers.....	116
W. Hayes.....	125	L. M. Ballard.....	108
Dr. Raymond.....	123	C. E. Huntington.....	75

For the "Marksmen's Badge" (short range) there were thirty-eight entries. The winner was Mr. J. Le Boutillier, of the 7th regiment, with a score of 42 out of an h. p. s. of 50.

NEW YORK

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Cos. C and D, of this regiment, met in their armory (139 West Twenty-third street) Nov. 24, at 8 p. m. They were consolidated and drilled as one company under Capt. Henry Gimpel, Co. C, in the manual of arms and company drill. Company drill included marching by fours in double and single rank; wheelings by fours in a circle right and left. The exercises in the manual were performed in a very creditable manner. We observed that when the roll was called several members of Co. C were present in citizens clothes and answered to

their names when called; they were not in the ranks of course. According to observation we are able to give the following strength of Co. C: Present, two officers and thirty-seven men; absent, 48 men. The strength of Co. I we were unable to obtain, but observed when the roll was called only one lieutenant and thirteen enlisted men.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Capt. Allison's resignation has gone forward to headquarters. Lieut. Hayden is spoken of as the probable successor. The general talk in the regiment is as to the probable successor of Adj. Fitzgerald, who has just been promoted to the "field." Lieut. Johnston, of Co. K, and ex-Lieut. C. G. Bacon, now first sergeant of Co. I, are favorites, but as it is the colonel's appointment, of course there are nothing but rumors or conjectures, great confidence being placed in the colonel's good judgment and choice. The annual "roll of the members most distinguished for long and faithful service in the 7th regiment" has been published in a neat circular. Ninety-three names are here recorded. The list is headed by Peter D. Braisted, "sergeant-standard-bearer," who was enrolled June 2, 1845. The next nine include, in the following order, Corporal Peterson, 1845; Private Hyde, 1846; Hospital Steward Freeman, 1851; Commissary-Sergeant Rader, 1854; Quartermaster Weed, 1855; Sergeant-Major Covell, 1853; Captain Van Norden, 1855; Private Barrett, 1856, and Colonel Clark, 1857. There are also thirteen who joined the regiment prior to 1861, eight who were enrolled during that year, while the remainder have served in various capacities from ten to fifteen years.

The memorandum of the strength of the regiment present at the annual inspections from 1849 to 1876, shows:

1849.....	386	1863.....	906
1850.....	417	1864.....	789
1851.....	470	1865.....	855
1852.....	501	1866.....	708
1853.....	519	1867.....	682
1854.....	537	1868.....	678
1855.....	584	1869.....	718
1856.....	663	1870.....	685
1857.....	837	1871.....	755
1858.....	864	1872.....	780
1859.....	910	1873.....	765
1860.....	901	1874.....	773
1861.....	873	1875.....	839
1862.....	907	1876.....	893

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Cos. A, B and G, of this regiment, met in their armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on the evening of Nov. 27, and were drilled by their respective captains as follows: Manual of arms and company drill. The company drill in single rank formation. The company commanders deserve great credit for their efficiency in explaining to their commands the different evolutions executed; especially the captain instructing Co. A; the correctness with which he explained each movement in the "manual of arms" by the members was particularly observed. We noticed several men in the ranks of each company in citizens' trousers, also that none of company officers had swords drawn, except captains, during drill; drill excellent; appearance of men excellent; clothing, arms and accoutrements in good order; armory in excellent order. Strength of companies present, from observation: A, two officers and thirty-two men; B, three officers and forty-one men; G, one officer and twenty-eight men.

The drill season has been fairly inaugurated in this regiment, and the solid tramp of young New York is heard nightly in the old Armory. We witnessed a very satisfactory drill of the Sixth company, Captain Turner, on Tuesday, Nov. 28. It was purely a "family affair," not for exhibition purposes we understand, but it was none the less a very interesting performance to those who stood by. Out of 73 men on paper 60 gray jackets were paraded, and during the entire drill gave the most admirable attention to the commands and explanations of the instructor, Captain Turner. We noted the quiet but firm manner in which this officer performed his duties. So uniformly attentive were the men on this occasion, that the positions of his very soldierly looking subalterns and of the other file closers seemed superfluous. There were but two or three exceptions to the general excellence of the drill, and we were rather surprised to learn that there was some new material in the ranks, and that later in the season they would naturally do better. We noticed that the officers dispensed with their side arms at drill, and instead carried a short raton. During our observations after the drill we were forcibly impressed with the unimpaired esprit of this noble regiment.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—On the 23d Nov. Co. A elected Chas. Stachebroth second lieutenant, vice Spitzer, resigned; Co. B elected Herman Holzappel, first lieutenant, vice Waage, promoted captain Co. F, and Jacob Seibert second lieutenant, vice Holzappel, promoted; Co. D elected Herman C. Schaubusch, second lieutenant, vice Miller, resigned, and Co. H elected Valentine Ebel (several years ago first lieutenant of Co. C) first lieutenant, vice Dillmeier, promoted captain. Henry Nahe, Jr., was appointed quartermaster.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this regiment are directed to assemble in fatigue uniform, at the armory, at 8 o'clock p. m., for drill and instruction, as follows: Commissioned officers, Dec. 4 and 18, Jan. 8 and 22; non-commissioned officers, Dec. 11 and 28, Jan. 9, 15 and 29. Commanders of companies will see that all rifles now in the hands of their men are returned to the armory that an inspection of the same may be held on Monday, Dec. 4. Attention has before been directed to the fact that orders are mailed to the address of members by non-commissioned officers. This practice must cease, and all orders must be served personally whenever it is possible to do so. Sergeants and corporals who cannot attend to this duty had better give place to those who can, it being one of the most important they have to perform. Officers, non-commissioned staff and first sergeants will send to the adjutant, at the armory, and non-commissioned company officers and privates will send to their first sergeant the number of their residence and place of business immediately upon receipt of this order. The following changes are announced:

Resignations.—Quartermaster B. J. Guilbert, Second Lieut. W. D. Faris.
Commissioned.—E. C. Ripley, Q. M.; E. C. Imley, captain; G. Kershaw, first lieutenant; W. D. Sheldon, second lieutenant; F. S. Belton, second lieutenant.

Appointments.—Corporal H. Melville to be marker.
The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination: First Sergeants, H. J. Rowlands and W. Hamilton; Sergeants, C. E. Herrick, C. J. Hedge, B. Waring, G. W. Vreeland, P. H. Bailey, H. M. King, J. H. Drummond, J. H. Walker, G. Gillie, Jr., W. M. Ingles, D. Teets, J. H. Drummond; Corporals, J. W. Wilson, H. Martin, W. Dunne, C. J. Henry, C. H. Rogers, H. C. Smith, C. J. Schmidt, B. F. Davis, W. Magee, F. E. Tower, J. Royce, C. W. Thompson and J. H. Wherry.
Discharged.—Expiration term of service, Serg. G. Marsh, Corporals Hammell, Jr., Lord, Jr.; Privates Bayard, Hogenkamp, Ritchey, Ryer, Link, Scott, Piercy, Scott.

Discharged.—Physical disability, Privates Ferris and Jenks.
The Music Committee of this regiment announces to their commanders with appropriate flourish of trumpets the fact that "they have at last succeeded in organizing a military band, in every worthy of the 71st regiment. This band will be under the leadership of Prof. F. I. Eben, and con-

sists of forty members, most of whom are by their contracts absolutely bound to the 71st regiment; thus, for the first time in the history of this regiment, offering a band whose interest and existence is identical with its own. Your committee feel assured, from the character and high professional reputation of the individual members of this band, and the concert of action they will gain by always playing together, that your new band will be an object of pride with you, and will soon take a very high place in the esteem of the general public. Chosen as it has been with great care the very instruments selected with reference to volume of sound, and power to throw the same to the rear, it cannot fail to give satisfaction to all. The rear companies will no longer have reason for complaint. New marches will be introduced, several now being in rehearsal."

In order that these facts might become self-evident to the lovers of good music, an entertainment consisting of a concert and hop was given at the armory (Thirty-fifth street and Broadway) on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29. For want of space we shall reserve a more detailed account until next week.

TEXAS.

MILITIA CONVENTION.—Capt. John S. Moore, of the Island City Rifles, has addressed a circular to the commanders of the various independent organizations in the State, inviting them to send delegates to a convention at Galveston, having in view the creation of an organization under the authority and support of the State similar in its details and constitution to the National Guard of New York. He says that "there are now some thirty companies in the State, and five members from each would give 150 delegates." It is further stated that "united action on our part would do much toward securing State aid, attract much more the favorable action of the public, and create a military spirit that would soon double our ranks."

For the purpose mentioned this is a most advisable plan, and has our heartiest sympathy. It is proposed to add to the *clat* of the occasion by holding the session of the convention at night in some public hall, where ladies may be present, and the gallant defenders of the Lone Star State can assemble in uniform.

RHODE ISLAND.

MILITIA NEWS.—The following changes are registered at Adjutant-General's headquarters: *Resigned*—Capt. H. C. Armstrong, commissary 2d Brigade, to date Nov. 10, 1876; Col. Chas. A. Green, commanding Bristol Train Artillery; and Lieut. Jos. T. Snow, 1st Infantry regiment, to date Nov. 8, 1876.

Gen. C. B. Dennis, with his assistant Capt. Frank S. Arnold, have made the following inspections: *Fifth Battalion Infantry* (colored), three companies (A, B and C), at Providence Nov. 23, at 8 p. m. The arms were found in good condition; equipments not as well kept. The companies executed manual drill in good style, but in marching first sergeants should attend more closely to the regularity of the step. The members of this command are active at drills, and are composed of good material. Many little matters of discipline need the attention of the officers. *First Battalion of Cavalry*.—Co. C, of this battalion, appeared at their armory in Pawtucket for inspection Nov. 24, twenty-seven sabers and three officers. Horse equipments in good condition, sabers generally good. The men were exercised in sabre drill by Capt. Strauss and showed much proficiency. Some twenty minutes was occupied with marching movements; from fours left oblique, on right into line; from column of fours, left and right about wheel; forming of fours and twos were especially well executed. The men marched with steadiness, and showed they had been carefully instructed in elementary drill. Gen. Walker and Chase were present and made pleasing addresses. The *Kentish Guards* and *Kentish Artillery*, two of the oldest companies in this State, did not appear for inspection. The property in hands of same was inspected Nov. 25, 1876.

The *F. J. Infantry* regiment are holding regular drills, which are well attended. Sergt. Lewis has been appointed drum-major of infantry drum corps. The drills of the *Newport Artillery* are attended with the usual interest, and the company is in its fine drill as ever.

CONNECTICUT.

GAZETTE.—A. G. O.—S. O. No. 77 of Nov. 15 accepts the resignation of Capt. Geo. B. Fisher, adjutant of the 1st regiment C. N. G., and he is honorably discharged from the service of the State. S. O. No. 78 (same date) accepts the resignations of Capt. Chas. B. Erickson and Second Lieutenant Fred. M. Hemenway, Co. E, 1st regiment. First Lieut. Samuel L. Whaples, commanding Co. E, 1st regiment C. N. G., is ordered to warn the members of said company to appear at their armory at the earliest practicable moment to nominate by ballot a captain and second lieutenant, and in like manner to make nominations for any vacancies in the commissioned officers of said company occurring by reason of the nominations above ordered, and to make return of the nominations so made to the A. G. O. without delay.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Sergeant-Major Goodrich is promoted to be adjutant with rank of captain, by G. O. No. 6, headquarters 1st regiment, of Nov. 21. The colonel commanding in accepting the resignation of Captain G. B. Fisher, adjutant, Capt. C. B. Erickson and Lieut. F. M. Hemenway, of Co. E, thanks the above-named officers for their constant support since he has had the honor to command the regiment. Their prompt attention to all the duties that have been required of them, and the interest they have taken in the welfare of the regiment has done much toward making the regiment what it is to-day, and it is with much regret that he is obliged to accept their resignations. The regiment and the State lose the services of three good officers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DRILLS AND DUTIES.—Nearly two months have elapsed since the encampments, and as yet no battalion drills have taken place in any of the organizations. The present state of inactivity is principally due to the excitement of the late elections, as many of the members of the militia held prominent "positions" in the "torchlight business." Pleasure should now give way to work, and drills should commence at once, as they are greatly needed. The companies in the 2d Brigade are much better located for battalion drills than the 1st, as the companies in the latter organizations are separated, and battalion drills are nearly out of the question. Gen. Moore, of the 1st Brigade, has taken the matter in hand, and during the coming week will issue orders, directing drills throughout his command at least once a month. A report of the time, also the numbers present at each drill, will be sent him, and in this way he will know what is being done in his command. This is a step in the right direction, and the men should cheerfully give their assistance to bring up the reputation both of their brigade and company. Gen. Sutton will also issue an order to the same effect.

A custom which has now grown to be a habit here, is that of the colonel doing all the work. If the regiments were divided into battalions, each to be under a field officer, who should be held responsible by the colonel for the companies

of his command, better results would be shown. The colonel should have the assistance of his field officers, and place some of the responsibility on them. At present they are of little aid in most of the organizations, rendering little or no assistance, and seem to take but little interest. If they were placed in command of battalions, a responsibility would rest upon them. The commanding officer should exact from them close attention to their commands, and keep them strictly up to their duties. In this way they would be obliged to post themselves, and would have practical experience. The remarks applied to lieutenant-colonels and majors might be well applied to lieutenants, who now have the rank without giving any return for it. The sooner a responsibility is placed on each individual officer the better, as more interest will then be taken. In fact "non-coms. should be placed in charge of squads, and anything which would promote a livelier interest should be introduced. The first thing to do is to raise to as high a standard as possible the morale of both officers and men, for without good personnel it is useless to look for more than ordinary results. The 1st Corps of Cadets, Col. T. F. Edwards, is the best in this respect. It would be well for the militia if in all the organizations such a state of discipline and drill was kept up as is in this command. The rank and file is composed of a class of intelligent members, which is surpassed by no National Guard organization of the country. A change in the officers of some of the organizations would be beneficial, and the desired vacancies are well known to the commanding officers of the different battalions.

Patrick H. Halloran, who was recently tried and dishonorably discharged the service, has been elected to the Legislature. His seat is to be contested on the grounds of "non naturalization." The above is one of the members who rebelled and caused the disbandment of the well-known "Montgomery Guards."

We hope to see inspections of the different commands during the coming winter, and have no doubt but that orders for same will be issued at proper time.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRIGADE INSPECTION.—The following reports of inspections in the First and Second Brigades, N. G. S. P., reached us too late for publication in our last number:

First Regiment.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, this regiment, under command of Col. R. Dale Benson, paraded at their Armory for inspection. Captain Matthews, brigade inspector, conducted the ceremony, accompanied by General Brinton and staff. The First presented a fine appearance, being in heavy marching order (without overcoats); the arms, uniform, accoutrements, company records, and all the necessary appurtenances underwent the closest scrutiny, in fact it being the most rigid inspection this command has ever been subjected to, and the organization has the satisfaction of knowing that they still lead the van of the Pennsylvania National Guard in every respect. The number paraded was 37 officers, 388 men. Aggregate, 425.

Second Regiment.—This regiment, under command of Colonel Peter Lyle, was inspected at their Armory, on Monday evening, Nov. 13, by General Brinton and staff. This organization shows no progress since the inspection last year, in fact being a falling off in numbers, the turnout being very small, and the absence of line officers was very noticeable, one company having three commissioned officers and none present. The drill and discipline is not up to the standard, and there seems to be a general lack of energy throughout the organization. The following is the number present on inspection: 30 officers, 340 men. Aggregate, 370.

Washington Grays.—The Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, were inspected at their Armory on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, by Capt. Matthews, brigade inspector. The Corps presented a very fine appearance, although the number parading was small for this organization—there being in line one officer and thirty-six enlisted men.

Third Regiment.—This regiment is undergoing a thorough organization, and it would be hardly just to take the inspection on the 14th November, as a stand point for criticism, although there was a marked improvement shown over all previous efforts. We will defer comment until future development. The strength of the command was—15 officers, 123 men. Aggregate, 138.

Sixth Regiment.—The display made by this command on the occasion of their inspection on Nov. 15, was not up to the standard, the turnout was meagre and they were minus knapsacks; it shows some advancement in drill, but there is still much room for improvement, and we hope to see Col. Maxwell make a better showing with his regiment on the Thanksgiving day parade than there was on inspection. The regiment numbered, 25 officers, 221 men. Aggregate, 246.

The State Fencibles.—Captain John W. Ryan were inspected by General Thayer and staff, on Thursday evening, Nov. 16. The company paraded in full dress uniform with knapsack, and the condition of their uniforms, arms, equipments, etc., was pronounced excellent; the drill and discipline of this command still continues to be first class, and few of any companies in the National Guard service excel it. They paraded 7 officers, 65 men. Aggregate, 72.

The Weccaco Legion.—Was paraded for inspection on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, Captain Matthews performing the duties of inspecting officer, assisted by Captain Lazarus. This company should be more prompt, the inspection being ordered for 9 o'clock, and the company not reporting until half an hour later. The appearance and condition of the corps was very good and the turnout fair, there being the following number in line: Officers 3, musicians 2, enlisted men 41. Total, 46.

PARAGRAPHS.—The 1st regiment N. G. P., which had originally intended participating in the inauguration of the President on the 4th of March next, have by a vote of the board of officers decided to abandon the trip, owing to the unusual strain made upon their treasury for the past six months for the entertainment of military organizations visiting the Centennial exhibition. Before long the subject of an encampment next summer will be agitated in this command. The military organizations from the Quaker City that will visit Washington to attend the inauguration will be the State Fencibles, Weccaco Legion, and probably the Washington Grays.

The First City Troop, Black Hussars and Keystone Battery being unattached to any brigade were not required to undergo an inspection. How is this?

The 2d regiment are at present busy discussing the whys and wherefores of their inability to make any progress, either as regards an increase in membership, or as to drill, discipline, and general effectiveness. Some of the officers and men censure the commanding officer (Col. Lyle) in very strong terms as the prime cause of the trouble, owing to the entire want of interest and general apathy shown by him. Others claim the cause of the difficulty is the fact of the organization being incorporated, and the articles of incorporation taking away the power and authority that should be vested in an officer. We understand Gen. Bankson has taken the matter in hand, and will probably arrive at a solution of the seeming mystery causing the disaffection.

The laws of the State of Pennsylvania make forty men the minimum standard for a company. We noticed at the recent inspections that a majority of the companies throughout the 1st and 2d Brigades fell far below this mark. If there was a disposition shown upon the part of the proper authorities to make this law effective, the officers and members of all organizations would be compelled to muster the required number or be disbanded. To strictly enforce this law would, in our judgment, make the National Guard throughout the State much better, and though the gross aggregate might be decreased for the time being, it would render the legitimate (and not paper) organizations more effective.

The entire 1st Division will parade on Thanksgiving afternoon, notwithstanding the fact that this day has been selected year after year for parade and review, and always with the same result—a total failure; the division parading about half its strength, partly owing to the religious observances of the day, and the many family and other reunions appointed far in advance.

—Gen. Ward, of the 1st Brigade (N. G. S. N. Y.), is taking his staff officers' hand by the light of Sir Garnet Wolseley's "Hand Book for Field Officers."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Old Guard will give a grand military reception at the Academy of Music (N. Y.) Jan. 18, 1877.

—The 9th N. Y. regiment has received its share of the State appropriation for 1876, amounting to \$4,474.

—QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT Chas. M. Skinner, 33d (Brooklyn) regiment, has been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

—Chas. Vorgang has been appointed paymaster of the 33d (N. Y.) regiment. All the vacancies in the line of the regiment have been filled.

—EX-QUARTERMASTER Robert Spitzer is organizing a company for the 33d (Brooklyn) regiment. He has had considerable military experience as a line officer. A chaplain will soon be appointed in this regiment.

—The 13th (N. Y.) regiment will give an amateur dramatic entertainment at Lexington Avenue Opera House on the morning of Dec. 14. This will be, undoubtedly, a success, as a number of National Guardsmen are in the "cast."

—EVACUATION Day passed off in New York almost unnoticed save by the chosen band of Veterans of 1812, in whose sturdy old frames the military spirit burns as brightly as of yore. Hoisting the flag at the Battery and at the old fort in Central Park, and a dinner at the Sturtevant House, were the principal ceremonies.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SHERIDAN passed through Cairo, Nov. 28, en route to Chicago.

GENERAL A. T. A. TORBERT, United States Consul-General at Paris, and Mrs. Torbert, who have been home to visit the Centennial, sailed last Saturday.

MRS. CUSTER has just received the amount of insurance on her husband's life, \$5,000, less a war premium of \$250.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: "A new journal has appeared in New Orleans, called the *Empire*, which favors making General Grant Emperor."

By direction of the Secretary of War, Col. Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, is relieved as a member of the Military Prison Board, and Major Gen. Irvin McDowell is appointed in his stead. The two Commissioners appointed from civil life having ceased to be members under the operation of the acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, the board as now constituted consists of Major Gen. Irvin McDowell, Lieut. Col. William H. French, Second Artillery, and Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate. The board will meet in the City of Washington, Dec. 1, 1876, for the consideration of such matters as the Secretary of War may submit.

BT. COLONEL RICHARD IRVING DODGE, U. S. A., has written what is believed to be an exceedingly vivid and picturesque description of "The Plains of the Great West and their Inhabitants," comprising the most exhaustive account of the North American Indian—past and present—which has yet appeared. Col. Dodge has an enviable military reputation, and is said by his friends to possess the gift of imparting information gained during years of frontier life, in a most attractive and interesting style. The book which is now in the press of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM AND SONS, New York, will be out about the holidays. It is to be a handsome octavo, and very fully illustrated, from original sketches and photographs. At a time when the Indian question assumes the first importance in our public affairs, this volume comes most opportunely to throw fresh light not only on the inhabitants, but upon their country. Colonel Dodge recently led an expedition into that last Indian stronghold, the Black Hills, and gives many curious and valuable facts connected therewith. The advent of this work cannot but excite attention, not only in the United States, but in England, where an edition will be issued simultaneously with its publication here.

THE Memphis *Appeal* reports that "there was quite a large attendance of acquaintances and friends at St. Lazarus Episcopal Church, Oct. 31, to witness the marriage of Dr. L. W. Crampton, assistant surgeon United States Army, and Miss Ella W. Thomey, niece of our well-known citizen, Mr. Ralph Wormeley. The occasion had been looked forward to with unusual interest among the friends of the contracting parties, and at the hour announced for the ceremony the church was filled with ladies and gentlemen. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Pickett, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, he being gracefully assisted by Rev. Dr. Parsons, of St. Lazarus Church, the attendants being Ralph Wormeley, Jr., and Miss Ella Bolling, and Mr. Hop Johnston and Miss Mary Walker. After the ceremony the newly wedded pair, with their attendants and relatives of the family, repaired to Mr. Ralph Wormeley's residence, No. 198 Union street, where an elegant collation, with wines, was served in the most graceful and pleasant style by the uncle and aunt of the bride. Numerous and earnest were the congratulations showered upon Dr. Crampton and his bride, who took the eleven o'clock train on the Louisville Railroad for an extended bridal tour east. The bride is a young lady of rare loveliness and excellence, esteemed and admired by every friend and acquaintance, possessing, as she does, every quality that graces the female character, and gives true dignity and refined elegance to noble womanhood."

THE case of the United States against Gen. Henry L. Robinson, late Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, was on trial recently in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. United States Attorney Bliss appeared for the Government and E. Moore for the defendant. In this suit the Government sought to recover an alleged indebtedness of \$50,550 33. Quartermaster Robinson had a large deposit in the First National Bank of Washington, and one day drew out the above amount and deposited it in the Merchants' National Bank, turning over a certificate of deposit to the United States authorities. The same day the Merchants' National Bank suspended. It was the claim of the Government that this transfer of money from a bank recognized as sound to one of doubtful condition showed a negligence on the part of Gen. Robinson which should make him responsible for the amount. There was no question but that he acted in good faith, however. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant without leaving their seats.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

MACKENZIE'S SUCCESS.

Despatches just at hand contain the gratifying intelligence that Colonel Mackenzie, with his column of the Powder River expedition—detachments of the 3d, 4th and 5th Cavalry, and some Indian scouts—attacked a hostile Cheyenne village on the north fork of the Powder River, at daybreak, November 25, and after a severe fight, which lasted the entire day, succeeded in capturing the village, of more than one hundred lodges, and most of the animals. The Indians numbered at least 500 warriors, who were on the alert, and, aided by the rough nature of the ground, were able to make a very protracted fight. The accounts of losses—said to be heavy on both sides—are only conclusive as to the casualties of our troops. One officer and two enlisted men were killed, and nineteen enlisted men wounded. Twenty dead Indians were found on the field. General Crook with his infantry is pushing forward to follow up the advantage. The Indian allies behaved well at the start, but stopped to plunder, and were but of little use thereafter.

CASUALTIES.

The list of names telegraphed is as follows:

Killed.—Lieut. J. A. McKinney, 4th Cavalry; Corporal Ryan, Company D; Private Keller, Company E. *Wounded.*—Sergt. T. H. Forsyth, Corpl. W. J. Lynn, Corpl. W. H. Pool, Corpl. D. Cunningham, J. Schlafer, Privates E. L. Buck, G. H. Stickney, J. E. Talmadge, August Streihl, Isaac Maguire, Charles Folsom, James McMahon, Edward Fitzgerald, William Harrison, Alexander McFarland, George Kenny, Henry Holden, William B. Smith, Daniel Stevens.

The above are probably all of the 4th Cavalry.

LIEUT. JOHN A. MCKINNEY.

First Lieutenant John A. McKinney, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was appointed to the Military Academy from Tennessee, and was graduated and assigned to the above regiment June 12, 1871. He served with distinction in the varied Indian service of his regiment in Texas, and was universally esteemed as a gallant soldier and tried comrade. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant May 17, 1876.

ARRIVAL AT RENO.

General Crook's command reached Fort Reno November 18 in good condition, and was paid off by Major Stanton. The weather is severe, but the troops are well prepared for a winter campaign. One hundred Snake and Shoshone Indians joined the command at Fort Reno, making nearly four hundred Indian allies in all. The hostile Indians, according to the best information, are scattered on both sides of the Big Horn Mountains, and a campaign on each side may be necessary before completing the work of subjugation.

AFTER CRAZY HORSE.

The fourteen Arapahoe and Sioux scouts who were sent by General Crook toward the Big Horn Mountains to search for hostile Indian villages, returned to Fort Reno November 21 with one captive, a Cheyenne warrior, who entered the camp beyond Crazy Woman's Fork on Monday night.

General Crook sends the following despatch to General Sheridan at Chicago: "Scouts returned today and reported that the Cheyennes had crossed over to the other side of the Big Horn Mountains, and that Crazy Horse and his band are encamped on the Rosebud, near where we had the fight with them last June. We start out after his band to-morrow morning."

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH P. R. E.

The strength of the various organizations forming the Powder River Expedition, designated in the JOURNAL of Nov. 18, aggregate about 2,000 men, all told. The six companies of the 4th Cavalry number 17 officers and 485 men; 2 companies of the 5th have 6 officers and 150 men; two companies of the 3d have 5 officers and 135 men; Company K, of the 2d Cavalry, detailed with headquarters, has 2 officers and 55 men; the four companies of artillery are officered by 9 officers and have 147 men; the six companies of the 9th Infantry have 11 officers and 294 men; three companies of the 23d Infantry number 111 men, under 8 officers, and the two companies of the 14th Infantry contain 85 men, under 5 officers. Indian auxiliaries about 350, with a pack train of 400; 65 packers; a wagon train of 163 wagons and 7 ambulances, with 219 drivers and train men and a few additional civilian employees.

RED AUXILIARIES.

The *Herald* correspondent, writing on the 14th November, says: "After a few days' rest Lieutenant Clark (2d Cavalry) issued their arms, uniforms and ammunition to the Indians, and some non-commissioned officers were created. Three Bears is First Sergeant of one of the companies—the entire number of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians being divided into two companies—and Standing Bear, the Indian captured in the American Horse fight, has been made Corporal Standing Bear. No apprehensions are now felt of disturbances between our Sioux and Pawnee soldiers. They have had a talk and a smoke among themselves, and have stopped calling each other taunting names, as was their habit for a little time after our departure from Fort Laramie. The Pawnees are a very orderly, well drilled and disciplined lot of soldiers, many of whom can

speak and some write English. Thus far the Sioux and Arapahoes have been difficult to handle, but they are gradually being instructed and will soon present a tolerably good appearance. It was amusing to see their awkwardness when they first put on their soldier clothes. They looked like those peculiar angular pictures of mailed knights of a few centuries ago, with their upper limbs in the way, and their boots so unmanageable that at each step they cast their feet high in the air and grinned at the novelty experienced.

The Indian allies have had a talk with General Crook, and Fast Thunder said: "The reason I am going out to fight the Northern hostiles is that the country up there was given to us by the Great Father, and I want to get it back. Now, you say you do not want us to fight but to find the northern village and Indians, but they do not know this, and they will make hard work for us. We want to know if we capture the horses at the village if we can keep all we capture. We are going out to capture the Northern Indians. We want to take them to our agency and have them work for us. They won't have any horses and they won't have any guns, and they will learn after awhile that we will do what is right with them."

Three Bears, now first sergeant, said they would do what was right when they got to the North, as they wanted to get horses, etc., and he asked if those who captured horses could keep them.

General Crook said they might keep them, but he did not want them to rush in and alarm a village before it was surrounded, merely to capture ponies. He also told them they must not wear their soldier clothes approaching a village, but must go in like Indians, and they assented, and applauded the plan with a series of grunts.

THE QUAKERS.

—The Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, in session at Cincinnati, have had their attention directed to matters of the deepest interest relating to the civilizing, educating and Christianizing the Indians. The work of civilization was shown to be progressing with satisfactory results. Several nomadic tribes have abandoned their roving habits, settled upon their reservations, and are sending their children to school.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A GENERAL order has been issued in India forbidding public servants to combine to memorialise the government on grievances. Any officer wishing to submit a memorial must do so separately and in his own words.

CAPTAIN BEDFORD PIR, M. P., told his constituents of England the other day, that one sailor only, in each of England's 25,000 vessels, was an Englishman, and that the foreign crews in the next war would navigate the ships to their own ports.

HIS Highness the Nawab of Loharu sent a remarkably diminutive Nepauli pony, which is only eight inches high, to the young Maharajah of Patiala. The pony is a perfect miniature of a well-bred horse, and is highly valued by the natives.

THE large bell of the Cologne Cathedral, made out of captured French cannon, is not a success, and its peal, when struck by the clapper, is said to produce a very unmusical sound. The experiments lasted for six days, and the bell is now surnamed "the silent bell."

ARDI PASEA, the leading Circassian chief, who fought for a long time in the Caucasus in the time of Schamyl, is a soldier of well approved valor, but most pitiless in war. He enjoys great consideration at Constantinople, because at his word all the Circassians would arise and march to battle as a single man. Since Schamyl surrendered to the Russians he has lived quietly on the Bosphorus until the Herzegovinian insurrection broke out, when he offered his services to the Turks.

AN envoy from the Court of Morocco is now in Madrid, and a correspondent thus describes a military spectacle which he saw in that city on the 7th Nov., in the Puerta del Sol: "The sun was sinking, when suddenly twenty horsemen swept down the street, cleared it, and stopped the traffic. With a band playing, bayonets fixed, pennons flying, sandalled feet, and the noiseless elastic tread of Spanish soldiery, then came on, sixteen abreast, the regiment of Granada, 1,200 strong. Then came the King, General Primo de Rivera and staff, and, in turban and flowing red robes, the Envoy of the Court of Morocco, riding beside King Alfonso. The whole garrison, including the mountain batteries of Madrid, followed, marching five miles an hour, almost at a run. Eight thousand men passed by, including Pavia's Hussars. A few heads were uncovered, and a few cheers heard of 'Viva el Rey,' but very few."

WHILE the British government was removing obstructions in the Hooghly River, just off the docks of Calcutta, and Sergt. Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, in charge of a torpedo-boat, containing 2,000 pounds of powder, was sealing an iron cartridge containing about 200 pounds of powder—using melted wax from a very hot iron spoon—the cartridge exploded, killing the sergeant and eight men, and instantly sinking the boat. Although surrounded by shipping, no further damage was done than breaking the windows of the houses near. A barrel of powder was found unexploded, lying on the strand road some distance from the water.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* writes from Cairo: "The horse plague seems to be losing its virulence with the approach of cooler weather. A tropi-

cal storm of singular violence broke over the country with floods of rain a week ago, and seems to have cleared the air. Though a few cases occurred at Alexandria, they have not been followed by others, and we hope the city will escape. Cairo has suffered terribly. The death of 1,800 Army horses, and 2,700 belonging to private persons was reported up to the 1st of October. Horses of price, well kept and well fed, were most attacked, and succumbed most easily. It is described as a kind of typhus, and death, after great apparent pain, ensues in a few hours. The disease crept down the river, clinging curiously to the right bank, and was so destructive in many districts that bullocks are alone in use from the total destruction of the horses. The Government is now fully alive to the danger. Stringent regulations have been issued as regards isolation of the infected animals and their burial. But the regulations somewhat defeat their object by the imposition of a fine of a dollar on each infected horse—a rule which leads their owners to conceal the death."

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* says: "The Bishop of Gibraltar devotes one-third of his second pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, just issued, to the duties of the National Church towards our national seamen. He says: 'It is gratifying to be assured by persons competent to judge, that the moral standard in our men-of-war has steadily improved of late years. This improvement is due in a large measure to the care taken by the naval authorities in providing spiritual ministrations for the crews of her Majesty's ships, and in selecting fit persons for the office of chaplain. There is, however, still room for further advance. The captains in the Royal Navy allow that there is still in every ship a considerable number of men who habitually break their leave, get intoxicated, and lose their character by various forms of misconduct. And the naval chaplains complain that, though there has been a growth of spiritual life among the men, yet few even of the more devout can be induced to attend Holy Communion.' His lordship mentions the suggestions that naval chaplains should, when feasible, visit merchant vessels at foreign anchorages, and hold Divine service on board, or that the crews of merchantmen should be invited by some recognized signal to attend public worship in Her Majesty's ships."

THE *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* prints an account of the military railway which has been laid down by the men of the "railway regiment" of the Prussian army. The whole length of the line is 45 1/2 kilometres. It is connected at Berlin and at Zossen with the line from Berlin to Dresden, and runs on the same level as that railway. At Zossen the line branches off to the artillery shooting ground. This military railway is, of course, chiefly used for military purposes, but it also conveys goods and passengers for the general public. The administration of the railway is under the direction of the commandant of the "railway regiment," a staff officer, and two lieutenants, who report to the chief of the general staff of the army and the railway inspectors. The personnel of the administration is composed almost entirely of members of the regiment; a captain acts as manager, two lieutenants as chief clerk and head engineer respectively, another officer looks after the railway depot, and a fifth acts as paymaster. The eight companies of the "railway regiment," with their officers, each serve in turn for about six months on the railway. There is a line of telegraph, which is worked by the officer acting as chief clerk and a non-commissioned officer as "telegraph superintendent." During the past year six non-commissioned officers have served on this railway as engine drivers, nine pioneers as stokers, eight non-commissioned officers as guards, and sixteen pioneers as porters and workmen in various capacities, and the passenger traffic consisted of 4,074 soldiers and 2,362 civilians.

THE *Scotchman* remarks upon the wine trade of France, that "so many persons drink French wine all over the world that anything which affects the juice of the grape is of universal interest. I find that in 1828 there were 2,000,000 hectares (two and a half acres each) of vineyard, producing 27,000,000 hectolitres (twenty-two and a half imperial gallons each). France exported then nearly £2,000,000, and imported no wine. Last year France possessed 2,600,000 hectares, which gave 84,000,000 hectolitres. She exported nearly £14,000,000, and imported nearly £1,000,000 of wine and brandy. The value of the vintage of 1875 is set down at £100,000,000, which shows a very moderate average in the price of wine, but then all wine is not Burgundy, Bordeaux, and Champagne. In the departments of the Herault, Aude, Gard, etc., and, in fact, through most of the south and the centre of France, the wine is very poor, and is consumed directly it is made by the peasants. In years when the weather is too dry the grapes have too much sugar, the fermentation is bad, and the wine turns to vinegar. On the other hand, when the weather is too wet there is not sugar enough, and the wine will not keep unless warmed with alcohol. Before 1864 alcohol thus employed paid no duty, but in 1864 a duty of 30 francs a hectolitre was imposed, and in 1871 this amount was raised to 156 francs."

THE author of an entertaining sketch entitled "Strange Hands at Cards," in *All the Year Round*, tells of a remarkable hand at whist, which consisted of all thirteen of the trumps; and he affirms, also, that in cutting for partners, at the beginning of a game of whist, recently, the four aces were turned up in succession. One recorded example of strange hands at cards was testified in a very complete way, to remove all doubt of the good faith of the narrator. "Thirteen years ago, in the military cantonment at Jubbulpore, in the East Indies, five officers of her Majesty's Ninety-first Foot were assembled, four playing at whist and one looking on. A brief narrative was written in the names of, and signed by, all five officers—comprising the lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and two ensigns

of the regiment, and transmitted to the editor of a London weekly newspaper. The cards used on this occasion had been played with before, and were shuffled and cut in the usual way. When all the fifty-two cards had been dealt out, and the hands were looked at, the combinations were such as might well astonish the players. The dealer was found to have all the thirteen trumps (spades); his partner had eleven clubs; his antagonist on the left hand had twelve hearts, and he on the right had twelve diamonds! In so far as the dealer's hand containing all the thirteen trumps, we have already noticed an instance of this kind; but the extraordinary thing is that each of the other three hands was made up so very nearly of one suit only. There was a fair probability, for example, that the dealer's partner (all the spades being held by the dealer himself) would have nearly equal numbers of clubs, hearts and diamonds, four or five of each; but that he should have so many as eleven of one suit was certainly not to be expected. And so of the other two hands; there was a combination of improbabilities so extraordinary as to make the odds enormous against such a phenomenon occurring in actual play."

THE Comte de Paris has written to the Secretary of the Southern Historical Society applying for admission as a life member of that society. In this letter he says: "I think that once the war over nothing could be more useful to both sections of the country, nothing could better soothe the bitter feelings borne by that war, than the formation of a kind of confraternity between the soldiers of both sides, who had learned to appreciate each other, and who can now calmly discuss, for the benefit of the world, every point of the great contest which they fought with such tenacity. It is in that spirit that I undertook the review of the military events of the civil war. The more I asserted my political sympathies with the cause of the North the more impartial I tried to be when recording and judging military matters." In a second letter he says: "As you say, you cannot expect to win me over to the Lost Cause. . . . In that great quarrel I can no more expect to please the side against which I fought than you can hope to persuade me that I was wrong in joining the Federal armies."

Broad Arrow reports: "It has, we understand, been proposed to introduce a striking novelty into the equipment of cavalry. Gun cotton, that ruthless destroyer of all who first essayed its manufacture, has been brought completely into subjection by the chemists of the War Department, Messrs. Brown and Abel. Safety in storage and transport has been made a matter of certainty; portability has been attained, and latterly enhanced, by the change of mould from the 'disc' of earlier construction to the 'slab' of to-day. In order to enable light cavalry in the course of scouting or reconnaissance, or in covering a retreat, to destroy lines of railway, to demolish bridges, or to raze buildings, it is suggested that 1lb. or 1lb. slabs should be carried by them in rectangular pouches round the waistband (swordbelt). Some 2lbs. or 3lbs. of this powerful explosive, placed against any rail of a line of railway, exploded by the agency of a detonating fuse (the operator retreating to a safe distance), will cause a sufficient breach in the 'permanent way' to throw off the line the next train attempting to pass. Rather larger quantities produce the desired results on bridges, blocks of buildings, stockades, etc."

Broad Arrow says: It is reported that the engines of the *Shah* are in so defective a condition, that some time must elapse before she can proceed to her destination on a foreign station. The ship has been unlucky ever since her launch; but, unfortunately, she is not the only one of our men-of-war to whose machinery mishaps have lately occurred. The disaster on board the

Thunderer is still fresh in our memory. In June the *Hydra* was the subject of a similar accident. The machinery of the *Boadicea*, when being tried on the measured mile in August last, broke down. The *Opal*, another new ship, met with a succession of accidents. The *Rover* could not complete her preliminary trials. The *Valorous* was unable to proceed to sea in March, because her machinery was defective, and the engines of the *Assistance* broke down about the same time. Here then we have a formidable list of disasters. Many more might be added to it, but the instances we have quoted are sufficient to warrant a strong presumption that there must be something radically wrong in our dockyard system, and also in the provision made for ensuring that the machinery of our ships shall be kept in proper order. On the former point we have frequently expressed our views at length in these columns. With regard to the latter, the main defect of the existing arrangements would seem to be, that there is no officer and staff of assistants permanently attached to a ship. Engineers are sent on board at the last moment, and, consequently, cannot be held responsible for defects which may afterwards be discovered in machinery which may have been imperfect when handed over to them. Neither can they be expected to become all at once adequately acquainted with all the details of the complicated gear entrusted to their charge. Many of the mishaps which we have had of late to record, would doubtless have been avoided, had the engineer who was to remain in the ship, been appointed to her before the engines were placed on board, and been retained in her as long as she was employed as a sea-going vessel.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* of Nov. 15 says: "A match of great interest took place on the North Front, Gibraltar, on the 2nd inst., to test the relative merits as regards accuracy, quickness of firing, etc., between one of the Gatling guns of Her Majesty's ship *Minotaur* and a section of men belonging to the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Rear-Admiral F. Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., commanding the Channel Fleet, and Major-General Edward Somerset, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade, were among the spectators. The following are the particulars of the match: As it requires eighteen men to draw and work a Gatling gun, that number of men of the Rifle Brigade, furnished with rifles, were placed 800 yards from the target. The Gatling gun (which has ten barrels), with its eighteen men, was placed at an equal distance from its target; the target being in each case a "volley" target 12ft. long by 6ft. high—equal in size to one section of men. Five minutes only were allowed for the trial, to commence at the first bugle sound. At the sound, then, of the "advance" the two parties doubled forward 330 yards, and at 500 yards from their respective targets commenced firing. The riflemen at once on reaching 500 yards distance flung themselves on the ground, and their shots began before the Gatling came into action, and from them a continuous stream of firing pattered on without the least check until the "Cease fire" silenced them. The sailors with the Gatling were a few seconds later in beginning operations; the ground over which they had to drag their gun was somewhat deep in sand. But very soon the rattling clatter of their piece was heard—drum after drum was supplied from the ammunition limber behind, yet there were interruptions. The gun, apparently somewhat too light for rough usage, shook as the handle for its discharge was turned very rapidly round. There was a palpable jam, and a pause, then the balls poured out again, the little weapon shaking in its eagerness, as it were, to discharge them; then another jam, and before its effect could be remedied the "Cease fire" sounded. The results of these five minutes of action, including three and a-half minutes only of fire, were as follows: The

18 riflemen fired 328 rounds, averaging 17.50 per man; the actual hits on their target were 184, percentage of a hits to rounds of 56.09. Now, giving those hits their ordinary value of target practice, they would be worth 368 points, or an average of 20.43 points per man. One rifle jammed, and only fired five rounds. On the other hand, the Gatling expended 307 rounds. The actual hits on its target were 69, a percentage of hits to rounds fired of 22.11; the value of the points being 138, or an average per man for the 18 men employed with the gun of 7.66. Thus in this contest the success lay unmistakably with the riflemen, and from their larger front a more extended injury could be effected than from the muzzles of the Gatling, whilst the men were less exposed." It is evident from this description, however, that this was not a fair test of the gun.

THE DIXON PENCIL.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
142 BROADWAY, P. O. BOX 781,
NEW YORK, July 5, 1876.

Mr. Orestes Cleveland:

MY DEAR SIR: Through our kind friend, Mr. S. J. Dennis, I was induced to try your Dixon pencil (though very much wedded to the Faber), and from a careful trial, now of several months, I am perfectly satisfied they far exceed anything I have ever used. I have taken pleasure in giving to one and another in our business, and there is but one opinion in regard to them, that of perfect satisfaction.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

WM. MAIN SMILLIE, Chief of Art Dep't.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

DERBY—TUCKER.—On the 14th November, at the residence of J. N. A. Griswold, Esq., Newport, R. I., by the Rev. A. G. Mercer, Rector of All Saints' Chapel, Lieut. R. O. DENNY, U. S. Navy, to Miss M. BYRD TUCKER, daughter of the late Henry G. Tucker, of Virginia.

MAGRUDER—RICHARDSON.—On Nov. 23, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. John K. Lewis, Chaplain U. S. Navy, Passed Assistant Surgeon ALEXANDER F. MAGRUDER, U. S. Navy, to ISABEL A., only daughter of Hon. Wm. A. Richardson.

ROUSSEAU—NILES.—On the 12th Oct. last, at the Church of St. Pancras, London, Eng., by the Rev. G. E. Gardner, BLANCHE, daughter of the late General Rousseau, U. S. Army, to N. E. NILES, Lieut. U. S. N.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

JOHNSON.—In Boston, Mass., suddenly, of pneumonia, Major GRANVILLE E. JOHNSON, aged 37 years. Funeral Monday noon from his late residence, 59 Chestnut St., Boston.

ROSE.—At Madison Barracks, N. Y., on the 20th Nov., Assistant Surgeon GEORGE S. ROSE, U. S. Army. Dr. Rose was a native of Canada, and was thirty-nine years of age at his death. He entered the U. S. Service in 1863, served through the remainder of the war and until his death. No one served the country more loyally than he. He was an able and faithful officer, an agreeable companion and a true friend. His remains were taken to Kingston for burial. He leaves a widow and four children.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

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It will not become displaced by jarring when carried in your pockets or game bag.

The loading of the shells will not hereafter require any apparatus to crease or seam the shell to secure the top wad from moving, and the shot always being compact between the top wad and the wad over the powder, keeps the cartridge in perfect form to fill the chamber, thus preventing the shot from starting and preventing the gun from bursting or producing a recoil.

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